

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

The Recognized Authority, Representing Abattoirs, Packinghouses, Lard Refineries, Glue Works
Soap Works, Fertilizer Works, Cottonseed Oil Mills and Refineries, Ice and Refrigerating
Machinery Interests and the Allied Meat and Provision Trades.

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By DR. J. H. SENNER.

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DR. J. H. SENNER, Editor
COL. JOHN F. HOBBS, . . . Associate Editor
E. B. ROMMEL, . . . Assistant Editor
JAS. C. DUFF, S. B., . . . Technical Editor
and Chief Chemist

HEAD OFFICES:
150 Nassau Street, New York City.
Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."

WESTERN OFFICE,
Chicago: ROOM 424, Rialto Bldg., 135-153 Van
Buren St. THOS. DUNDERDALE, Manager.

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About 3,000,000 lbs. of meat per day is the
average which London (Eng.) handles of the
foreign product. To this must be added the
provision and the English fresh meat trade
to get the total daily meat transactions of
Britain's great metropolis.

THE ELECTION AND THE RESULTS.

The election is over and Mr. McKinley is
his own successor as chief executive of this
nation and affairs are moving along as usual.
Business put on its serious thinking cap, went
to the polls and cast its ballot; voted so de-
cisively that there is no doubt of any kind
in the public mind. It is gratifying that the
successful candidate's victory is so decisive
as to leave no room for the usual election
cries of fraud, intimidation and the like.
There is very little room for the usual family
of "ifs" in regard to the general result. The
American people voted and the American people
are satisfied.

The fight which culminated on Tuesday last
was not a hurrah campaign. It was one of
generally silent, dead concern; a campaign
of thought and of action which showed its
intent in the very large popular vote which
has been cast all over the country. Outside
of the few noisy ones and the inevitable loud-
mouthed rallies of the cartail order, there
has been more downright thinking and more
intelligent voting at this election than that
which has characterized a presidential elec-
tion in this country for years.

The National Provisioner is a non-partisan
business paper. We now revert to our great
national quadrennial event to reflect upon its
business aspect.

The voting is over. The shout of victory
has gone up. Men of affairs are again turn-
ing their minds to thoughts of business. The
channel of commerce is cleared of political
debris for the next four years and trade at-
mosphere feels a relief. The ship of industry
is charting her course for a long cruise of
prosperity with a sense of security in the
minds of her navigators.

There will be little disturbance of policy
or of business plans. All are booking up for
a general move forward on the basis of safe
and improved conditions of trade, and, first
of all, on the safe basis of a sound currency.

In pleasing himself last Tuesday the Amer-
ican voter has also pleased the great nations
of Europe. England, our blood ally, is re-
joicing as though the election were her own.
Germany shows unveiled pleasure over the re-
sult. Republican France evinces no chagrin.
Austria has exuberance; Italy is gratified, and
the others have expressed themselves favorably.
All of this foreign gratification is due

to a commercial feeling. We hope for a
swelling tide of prosperity and trust that it
will run long and strong.

THE PREFERRED CREDITOR STATUS.

The Merchants' Association of New York
brought a test case in the courts to secure
construction of the bankruptcy act.

It was sought to find out if a preference of
creditors given a year before assignment, but
not recorded, would hold as against the claims
of the general creditors at the time of the
bankrupt's filing of his petition. The court
held that it would not hold, and that it must
go in with the claims of common creditors.

The practice has been to set up these ante-
dated preference credits against the common
creditors in a general assignment. It has
been all wrong. If the court had held other-
wise the door to fraud would be thrown wide
open.

If the court's decision were not good law a
large house could assimilate all of the assets
of an intending bankrupt and still leave the
virtual insolvent preying upon other houses
who were left in darkness as to the existence
of the older preferred accounts which had al-
ready absorbed the visible assets of the credi-
tor. As it is all are equally protected that
are of record.

VALE GROUT AND HIS BILL.

The smoke has measurably cleared from
the field where the battle of the ballot was
fought on November 6.

There are many pertinent reflections upon
the results of the contest and we presume
that those most closely interested are re-
flecting and drawing their conclusions.

We desire to take an oleomargarine view
of incidents of the general election and the
effect which this phase of the struggle at
the polls had upon a candidate who stood
for margarine and one who bitterly fought
for the unconstitutional tax of 10 cents per
pound upon colored oleomargarine.

Vermont rejected Gen. Grout, the father of
the noted Grout oleomargarine bill now be-
fore Congress. The notorious butter Con-
gressman spent much time and energy in
committee and upon the floor of the House
manufacturing campaign thunder for his
contemplated race for the United States
Senate. Then Vermont unceremoniously

turned Grout down. We are now in the category of having a Grout bill and no Grout. The logical sequence is the death of the relegated politician's pet theme, the Grout anti-oleomargarine bill. Grout has been turned down by his own beloved Vermont. It only remains to kill the Grout bill to properly complete the record. The people of Vermont have measured up the gentleman who traveled around Washington and decided that they did not need his services longer. They are fair and desire fairness, and not the greed which makes men forget the honest laws of trade.

The butter interests made a red hot fight on Congressman Wadsworth, the chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture. The able, conscientious and fearless New York Congressman did not apologize for his course and he did not dodge any thrusts of the butter crowd. He simply owned up to fighting the Grout bill and then boldly unmasked the duplicity and the insincerity of the cow butter fellows. "You say that uncoupling oleomargarine will not hurt its sale, as oleomargarine, yet you say you color butter to make it sell better. Reconcile the inconsistency," urged the forceful Congressman. "You say that your only purpose is to prohibit the sale of oleomargarine as butter, yet when a substitute for the Grout bill is introduced requiring the printing of the word 'Oleomargarine' across each pound and two pound package and insisting that it shall be sold only in such shape, though colored, you rejected the bill." Well, they could not get around that very well, so the "Nigger in the woodpile" was exposed. Congressman Wadsworth has been returned to Congress with colored oleomargarine in his platform.

The oleomargarine advocates have been returned from all over the country. The butter interests have not succeeded much in retiring them. It is a sorry day for the business interests of this country when one set of men can go to Washington and have the national legislature kill another industry simply for the extra greed of getting its morsel of business; this, too, when every chemist of national repute has said that that other article is wholesome and when it is already legalized. We are in a sorry way when such special legislation can be had at the cost of millions of dollars to other enterprises in this land, there being over \$40,000,000 invested in cotton oil mills alone, and all of this is affected.

A CITY IS NOT LIABLE.

The courts of Illinois in a decision just handed down involving the burning of freight and refrigerator cars during a riot in Chicago, trod upon dangerous ground.

The court in deciding that an incorporated concern is not liable for damages to property under its protection, has asserted the doctrine of irresponsibility on the part of a corporation upon which is imposed the statutory liabilities involved in the very act of incorporation.

The city of Chicago is an incorporated concern which, for certain taxes and fees, under-

takes to maintain such order within its limits as is necessary to the safety of life. It also takes with its charter the care and protection of the property of its citizens. If the city authorities let riot run wild and devastation follow in its tracks without even an attempt to check these acts of lawlessness the city lays itself liable for damages or forfeits the right to retain its charter.

In its decision, involving the destruction of cars, the court, in denying the plaintiff's plea for damages, has virtually released municipalities from liability for damages of any kind whatever for any cause whatever. For, if a city is not liable for the results of the laches of its officers and agents, it cannot be held, to account on any question of damages.

We fear that good law was lost sight of in the case cited—the case of Armour & Co. vs. the City of Chicago, and that some other conscious or unconscious motive influenced this unsound view of the law of municipal liability.

The case will be appealed and, doubtless, carried to the highest judicial tribunal in the land for final decision upon the law of the case.

OUR SEPTEMBER IMPORTS.

Our imports of provisions, edible animals, packinghouse products and dairy produce for the month of September (corrected to October 10), were as follows:

Cattle (free).—September, 1899, 49, value \$24,350; 1900, 119, value \$18,530; nine months ending September, 1899, 515, value \$92,130; 1900, 1,154, value \$230,562. Cattle (dutiable).—September, 1899, 17,805, value \$201,618; 1900, 5,585, value \$69,272; nine months ending September, 1899, 132,704, value \$1,471,562; 1900, 107,933, value \$1,191,429.

Sheep (free).—September, 1899, 196, value \$4,521; 1900, 186, value \$4,171; nine months ending September, 1899, 1,721, value \$36,294; 1900, 1,457, value \$33,000. Sheep (dutiable).—September, 1899, \$2,979, value \$166,115; 1900, 74,066, value \$243,413; nine months ending September, 1899, 118,394, value \$409,594; 1900, 116,060, value \$417,311.

All other, including fowls, (free).—September, 1899, \$15,838; 1900, \$13,452; nine months ending September, 1899, \$116,332; 1900, \$136,441. All other, including live poultry, (dutiable).—September, 1899, \$4,508; 1900, \$7,603; nine months ending September, 1899, \$55,568; 1900, \$90,419.

Bones, horns and hoofs, unmanufactured.—September, 1899, \$81,196; 1900, \$57,809; nine months ending September, 1899, \$603,766; 1900, \$677,110.

Eggs.—September, 1899, 12,928 dozen, value \$963; 1900, 12,326 dozen, value \$703; nine months ending September, 1899, 211,484 dozen, value \$22,303; 1900, 70,112 dozen, value \$3,792.

Fish of all kinds, fresh, canned and cured.—September, 1899, \$574,673; 1900, \$588,134; nine months ending September, 1899, \$4,044,313; 1900, \$4,222,728.

Furs and fur skins undressed.—September, 1899, \$403,837; 1900, \$304,957; nine months ending September, 1899, \$4,816,671; 1900, \$5,087,908.

Glue.—September, 1899, 421,198 lbs., value \$36,048; 1900, 168,064 lbs., value \$16,092; nine months ending September, 1899, 4,493,984 lbs., value \$371,402; 1900, 3,407,700 lbs., value \$349,606.

Grease and oils (free).—September, 1899, \$33,608; 1900, \$21,624; nine months ending September, 1899, \$326,884; 1900, \$322,391.

Grease (dutiable).—September, 1899, \$16,653; 1900, \$15,730; nine months ending September, 1899, \$185,822; 1900, \$259,732.

Hides and skins, other than fur skins.—Goatskins, September, 1899, 5,980,810 lbs., value \$1,594,907; 1900, 3,602,896 lbs., value \$959,913; nine months ending September, 1899, 59,983,715 lbs., value \$15,576,916; 1900, 54,662,798 lbs., value \$14,950,557.

Hides of cattle.—September, 1899, 10,435,856 lbs., value \$1,121,036; 1900, 7,333,577 lbs., value \$867,275; nine months ending September, 1899, 109,630,594 lbs., value \$11,709,000; 1900, 113,892,941 lbs., value \$13,937,

679. All other.—September, 1899, 8,348,424 lbs., value \$1,374,962; 1900, 5,613,227 lbs., value \$868,606; nine months ending September, 1899, 63,302,979 lbs., value \$9,411,745; 1900, 66,066,717 lbs., value \$10,768,569. Total.—September, 1899, 24,765,090 lbs., value \$4,000,905; 1900, 16,549,700 lbs., value \$2,695,794; nine months ending September, 1899, 232,917,288 lbs., value \$36,697,727; 1900, 234,622,456 lbs., value \$39,636,805.

Hide cuttings, raw and other glue stock.—September, 1899, \$97,909; 1900, \$96,481; nine months ending September, 1899, \$710,005; 1900, \$935,722.

Meat and meat extracts.—September, 1899, \$23,417; 1900, \$18,157; nine months ending September, 1899, \$237,231; 1900, \$194,428.

All other.—September, 1899, \$7,816; 1900, \$4,808; nine months ending September, 1899, \$65,633; 1900, \$48,664.

Butter.—September, 1899, 2,361 lbs., value \$390; 1900, 10,120 lbs., value \$3,054; nine months ending September, 1899, 14,022 lbs., value \$2,457; 1900, 43,818 lbs., value \$10,244.

Cheese.—September, 1899, 1,066,432 lbs., value \$136,285; 1900, 1,184,818 lbs., value \$162,781; nine months ending September, 1899, 8,635,936 lbs., value \$1,123,589; 1900, 9,551,497 lbs., value \$1,269,930.

Salt.—September, 1899, 28,256,571 lbs., value \$44,673; 1900, 41,075,705 lbs., value \$51,639; nine months ending September, 1899, 286,850,505 lbs., value \$411,601; 1900, 305,268,243 lbs., value \$441,085.

Sausage casings.—September, 1899, \$24,302; 1900, \$42,505; nine months ending September, 1899, \$502,315; 1900, \$568,930.

Soap, fancy, perfumed and all toilet soaps.—September, 1899, 60,487 lbs., value \$27,012; 1900, 51,543 lbs., value \$24,652; nine months ending September, 1899, 605,801 lbs., value \$251,589; 1900, 633,618 lbs., value \$265,355.

All other soaps.—September, 1899, \$28,477; 1900, \$17,178; nine months ending September, 1899, \$195,002; 1900, \$212,533.

Wool, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals.—September, 1899, 9,254,343 lbs., value \$753,411; 1900, 5,764,916 lbs., value \$539,902; nine months ending September, 1899, 55,875,250 lbs., value \$4,980,155; 1900, 73,536,771 lbs., value \$6,889,685.

SHEEP DIP DECISION.

The U. S. Treasury Department, in the case of a sheep dip that:

(1) A dry yellow powder, imported in cases of 85 pounds each, valued at 30 shillings sterling per case, and composed of sulphur, arsenic and soda, and intended expressly and exclusively used as sheep dip, and not susceptible of use for other purposes, is exempt from duty under paragraph 657, act of July 24, 1897.

(2) A dark-brown fluid with a tarry odor, imported in drums of 5 gallons each, and composed of potash and fatty anhydrides, and tar acids of dead oil—or potash soap and creosote oil—which, being used to some extent in the treatment of sheep for certain diseases, is included in the class of non-poisonous dips, but is susceptible of use, and is extensively used as a disinfectant, antiseptic and for other medicinal purposes generally, therefore is not exempt from duty under paragraph 657 of the present tariff act.

BIGGER TRADE WITH PORTO RICO.

Imports into the United States from Porto Rico have trebled, and exports to that island from the United States have quadrupled in the five months since the enactment of the new Porto Rican tariff act, as compared with those of the corresponding months of 1896 and 1897, when Porto Rico was under the Spanish flag.

The Treasury Bureau of Statistics has just completed the statement showing the value of our commerce with Porto Rico covering the last five months. Among other products those of agriculture show a marked increase. Corn increased from \$357 in the five months of 1897 to \$6,712 in the same months of 1900; butter, from \$3,151 to \$5,420; cheese, from \$1,062 to \$26,463; bacon, from \$6,949 to \$28,431; pork, from \$75,829 to \$94,507, and lard, from \$81,802 to \$201,404.

AMERICA'S VAST EASTERN LIVE STOCK AND MEAT DOMAIN.

BY COL. JOHN F. HOBBS.

(Specially Written for The National Provisioner.)

II.

There are three things which now favor the successful rearing and the manufacture of food products in the East, viz., the proximity of population, feed and transportation to the centers of consumption.

There are three auxiliary conditions which should especially tend to promote the successful growth of live stock and meat factory interests in the East. These are, the fertility and cheapness of the available soil for feeding and grazing, the increasing domestic and foreign demands for high-grade, hand-fed or stall-fed beef and pork products and the nearness of the Atlantic seaboard line of territory to the chief ports at which our food products are shipped to foreign ports.

The Six Reasons.

The six reasons above combined should be potent factors in the prosperity of any industrial enterprise or section of country.

Good, Old Advice.

"Go West, young man, and grow up with the country." This may have been excellent advice many years ago, and, doubtless, now is to those who wish to follow certain lines of trade or to pursue certain avocations in life. The West is now nearly full grown. At least the good things out there have been measurably taken up, and the young adventurer from the East who is in quest of a quick, easy won fortune, will have his "row to hoe," especially in the live stock and farming line. Besides, he will have to pay as much for improved lands in those former wilds as he can now buy land for in our great Eastern domain, in the midst of population.

I mention the above fact to dispel a delusion. It will appear more clearly later on.

The Pastoral Problem.

Farming and feeding, growing the grain and the cattle and then converting the former into the product of the latter constitute the real problem of profit for the pastoral-agriculturalist.

The best profit in the beef or pork business is gained in the extra weight which is hurriedly added to the carcass by careful and scientific feeding. So true is this that the feeder will, at this time, go a thousand miles or more to a market where he can purchase good "grassers" or range cattle at, say, 3c per pound live weight, fatten and sell the whole carcass, bones and all, at 5½c to 6c per pound live weight, thus gaining both the increased weight on the fattened animal and the almost doubled price all around for the entire beast.

Col. Hobbs continues in this week's issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER his series of articles upon the above subject. The high encomiums of the trade, both here and abroad, commanding the ability and thoroughness of this writer's portrayal of the Western live stock and meat conditions of this country, as depicted in the series of articles from his pen, forming the review of "Our Great Meat Kingdom in the West," will, we are sure, be repeated in the forthcoming series of this forceful and conspicuously well-equipped author during the forthcoming series in which he will review America's "Great Eastern Live Stock and Meat Domain." These articles will prove to be valuable and interesting in every way.

What the Feeder Can Afford.

The feeder finds that he can afford to personally travel to the distant market, ship his purchase away back where he came from, even after that animal has traveled any distance under two thousand miles to the auction pen. After incurring all of this transportation and personal expense, the feeder finds that he can, at the relative price of feed and prime meats, stand the further expense of long-distance shipments of stuffs with which to build up his purchase and then to transport the fat steer at a profit back to the distant market from which he purchased the grass-built frame a few months before.

Drawing a Truth to Mind.

I recite the above facts so as to draw its truth to the mind of the farmer in the East and the South who has for a long time had a sort of feeling that farming is the last calling under the heavens. It is not so. That is, it is not so while the consumptive market is willing to pay 4½c per pound for live hogs and anything over 5c per pound for properly fed live beef, mutton and wool always fetching a price.

Good, Old Three Cent Hog Times.

I remember what were called the "good old days in the South." I mean those times when farmers fattened and sold dead beef to their neighbors and to the village butcher at 5c and 6c per pound, dressed. Those days when Tennessee and Kentucky "hog drovers" grew and fattened hogs, then drove them all over the South, or shipped them there, and felt that they did well if the hogs fetched an average of 3c per pound in the pen. I remember that wheat and corn were then fetching around \$1 per bushel each. This was back in the seventies. Yet the farmers have kinder lost the knack of stock raising for the market even at 5c per pound, live weight, for hogs and 5c to 6c per pound for stall-fed beef on the hoof; lost it, too, with grains and feeding stuffs ranging at nearly half the prices they brought when they were put into 3c live hog flesh and into 2½c beef. That is an industrial anomaly which needs thinking about.

Walking Bones Coin No Money.

I do not encourage the Eastern farmer to grow "grassers" for other people to feed, for, in doing so, he is simply building the frame upon which some other man will hang his fortune, in feeding for profit.

The Value of Eastern Lands.

The value of our Eastern domain, from an industrial standpoint, is the value of the farm lands therein. The value of these is based upon their productiveness, the capital invested and the available income from the products of the farm; the combined cereal, vegetable and animal crop.

Soil a Cheap Asset.

The average land in the east is as cheap as the average land of equal productiveness is in the West. Good land on the Atlantic Slope is cheaper. There are vast areas of virtually abandoned farms in New England which are suitable for the combination of planting, live stock grazing and live stock feeding. "A personal inspection of some of these farms," says the present Secretary of Agriculture, "shows that they are capable of affording a good living to industrious farmers, and under more favorable auspices than are farms in some of our newer States." They need the introduction of suitable grasses and of proper care.

The Relation of Feed to Live Stock.

The relation of feed to live stock, and of both to the consumptive market, taken in connection with the productiveness and the price of the lands as well as with that of transportation, involve the whole economical question under review, in so far as it relates to our Eastern enterprises.

The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, which form the group of States here taken as constituting our Eastern domain, have only an area of 771,295 square miles and a population of 40,000,000 according to the last census. The area of this group of States is only about 25 per cent. of the whole area of the United States, leaving out Alaska and the recent territory acquired by us from Spain. Yet, in this territory there are grown 20,000,000 hogs, or more than half of the total of 38,651,631 estimated by the Government as being in this country at the end of 1899. These States have more than 13,000,000 cattle, or nearly one-third of the total herd of this country. They also have about 10,000,000, only 25 per cent. of the total of our national flocks. The farm lands of these States grew, in 1899 572,513,000 bushels of corn, of a total corn crop of 2,078,144,000 bushels; 128,024,000 bushels of wheat out of a national wheat crop of 547,304,000 bushels and 219,371,900 bushels of oats of a total oat yield of 809,303,500 bushels. These same States grew the vast majority of pounds of cottonseed, and hence most of the available cake, meal and hull feed of the cotton plant.

The above, with hogs, constitute the principal feed stuffs which are grown in this country and put into meat products.

(To be continued.)

THE FAT STOCK SHOW NEAR.

The forthcoming Fat Stock Show which will be held at Pittsburg, Pa., on 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th inst., will be a "corker," with another "corker" in the person of General Manager Simon O'Donnell at the helm. It will make Pittsburg and Eastern live stock interests forge further ahead at a better gait. A correspondent sends us the following from East Liberty:

General Manager Simon O'Donnell said yesterday that an attempt would be made to establish an annual exhibition of food-producing animals here, that may encourage the improvement of all classes of live stock. The entries comprise many carloads of the choicest grades of cattle. This display already promises to excel anything of its kind ever held in any other market center of the country.

Arrangements have been made to entertain the principal exporters, wholesale slaughterers and dealers of the East, who depend upon the Pittsburg market for a large part of their supplies. Reduced rail rates have been arranged to cover the stock breeding territory of this country. The premiums offered in prizes will be awarded on the closing day, Nov. 19, and in the evening a banquet will be given to the visiting dealers. Hon. Frank McClain, of Lancaster, Pa., a member of the State Legislature, will be the toastmaster. Mayor W. J. Diehl will make an address of welcome. The principal speaker will be S. W. Allerton, the Western millionaire farmer, cattle grower and exporter. Mr. Allerton was mentioned in connection with the office of Secretary of Agriculture when President McKinley was selecting his Cabinet.

General Manager O'Donnell said last week: "To thousands who watch the process of

evolution in all directions, the Fat Stock Show will be quite interesting, showing the rapid change from the wild, long-horned, ill-shaped bovines of the Western plains to the jet black, hornless Angus, the fine white-faced Herefords, and the tidy red and roan Shorthorns, all round and straight as gun barrels; in color and form, pictures that catch the artist's eye. And so with other stock, particularly with sheep. The hairy, horned Mexicans, which only a few years ago came by the millions from Western Texas and Mexico, are no more. Even those countries have bred up to finer woolly grades.

"The Pittsburg Fat Stock Show opens the gates of the East for the great West to present the evidence of the country's superiority in this important branch of trade, and will attract foreign attention by a holiday display in London and Liverpool of some of the choicest cattle in the world, forwarded direct from the Pittsburg exhibit."

THE GREAT PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

A degree of activity is already shown in the Government departments at Washington in the matter of the preparation of exhibits for the Pan-American Exposition to be held at Buffalo May 1 to November 1, 1901.

This exposition received the endorsement of Congress in July, 1898.

On March 3, 1899, Congress appropriated \$500,000 for this purpose.

The board of management of the United States Government exhibit, provided by the act of Congress, was appointed and organized as follows:

J. H. Brigham, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, chairman; W. H. Michael, Department of State; W. H. Hills, Treasury Department; Capt. Peter C. Harris, War Department; Frank Strong, Department of Justice; John B. Brownlow, Postoffice Department; B. F. Peters, Navy Department; F. W. Clarke, Department of the Interior; F. W. True, Smithsonian Institution and National Museum; W. deC. Ravenel, Commission of Fish and Fisheries; C. H. Verrell, Department of Labor; W. C. Fox, Bureau of American Republics; W. V. Cox, secretary; W. M. Geddes, disbursing officer; John M. Biddle, assistant secretary; R. L. Stone, clerk.

A special committee was appointed by this board to arrange for exhibits from the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Cuba, Alaska, the Islands of Guam, Tutuila and Manua.

On behalf of the National Government, the Department of State, in June, 1899, invited the governments of the Western Hemisphere to participate in the exposition. Official acceptances have been received from Canada, Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala, Guadalupe, Dutch Guinea, Bolivia, Argentine Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela and Haiti. Unofficial assurances, it is said, have been

received from nearly all other governments and dependencies in this hemisphere that suitable exhibits will be prepared by them.

Three large buildings, at the extreme eastern end of the Esplanade, will shelter the displays of the United States Government. The main structure is 418 feet by 130 feet. The two others are 150 feet square. Curved arcades connect the buildings and form a semi-circular court opening to the west. A dome 250 feet above the main floor crowns the center of the main building. Upon the dome is a figure of Victory, 20 feet in height, which will form one of the most conspicuous features of the exposition. The exhibition space afforded by these buildings is but little less than used by the Government at the World's Fair at Chicago. James Knox Taylor, supervising architect of the treasury, is

terest any that it has ever before shown. Among them will be a lighthouse fully equipped and in operation, with models of lighthouses showing styles of construction; coin presses, samples of coin, currency, medals, etc., etc.

The War Department will display from its bureau of engineers maps and reports of the bureau, and models, etc., coming within its scope.

The Department of Justice will exhibit a collection of portraits of eminent men who have occupied the position of Attorney General of the United States since 1789 to the present time and many other photographs and matters of interest, including documents showing important periods in the history of the country, etc.

The Postoffice Department will have over



THE EMBLEM OF THE BI-CONTINENT EXPOSITION.

directing the work of construction. The style of architecture is a modification of the Spanish renaissance, following the general plan of the exposition.

The Department of Agriculture will make a very large display. Under this department there is a museum for special displays of agricultural products, etc.; bureau of animal industry; and various other bureaus and offices coming properly under this head. From all these bureaus and divisions will be gathered and arranged exhibits of the utmost value and interest to those concerned in agricultural and live stock industries.

The Department of State will illustrate by means of blanks, sample letters, circulars, etc., the works of the various bureaux coming under its scope.

The Treasury Department is preparing a collection of exhibits that will surpass in in-

5,000 square feet of exhibition space in the Government building—a larger space than ever before devoted to this department in an exhibition. The displays will include models illustrating method of rail transportation employed in the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, models of mail carrying steamships, historic mail coaches, etc., etc.

The Navy Department will have exhibits of models of men-of-war, including battleships, monitors, cruisers, gunboats, rams, torpedo boats, torpedo boat destroyers, the sub-marine boat Holland, dry docks, etc.

The Department of the Interior, in its large and varied exhibit, will include matters showing the wonderful development of the Territory of Alaska—of its gold mining, the fish, fur, oil and timber industries, and a collection of curios.

THE ECLIPSE SECTIONAL RAINBOW GASKET.

$\frac{1}{8}$ in.
 $\frac{5}{8}$ in. } for Hand Holes.
 $\frac{5}{8}$ in.



$\frac{3}{4}$ in.
 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. } For Extra Large Joints.
1 in.

Fac-Simile of a 6-inch Section of Eclipse Gasket, Showing Name and Trade-Mark Imbedded.

The Eclipse Gasket is red in color, and composed of the celebrated Rainbow Packing Compound. It will not harden under any degree of heat, or blow out under the highest pressure, and can be taken out and repeatedly replaced. Joints can be made in from three to five minutes.

PATENTED AND MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

THE PEERLESS RUBBER MANUFACTURING CO.,

18-24 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

16 WARREN ST., NEW YORK.

202-210 S. WATER ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

7-19 Beale Street, and 18-24 Main Street, San Francisco, California.

The Smithsonian Institution will contribute a very large exhibit, showing the scientific progress of the country and the results of explorations, with portraits and models of various kinds.

The National Museum will display objects illustrative of some of the natural resources of the country and their utilization, not covered by other departments or exhibitors.

The Bureau of American Republics will make exhibits showing the efficient work of the bureau in promoting commerce among the nations of the Western Hemisphere. The first director of the bureau was W. E. Curtis and the present director is W. W. Rockhill.

The United States Fish Commission will occupy the north annex of the Government building and will show in an aquarium most of the important economic food fishes of the United States. There will also be shown the methods of fish hatching, and the boats and apparatus used by fishermen in the many lines of this important industry.

The Department of Labor will make an exhibit of its work, as shown by its annual and special reports, and its bi-monthly bulletins, dealing with subjects connected with labor.

RATIONAL STOCK FEEDING.

COMPOSITION OF FEEDING STUFFS.

NUTRIENTS.

(Continued from last week.)

6. Nitrogen-free extract is the term applied to those non-nitrogenous constituents of foods which are represented in the main by sugars, starch, dextrin and gums. They all contain carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, but no nitrogen, as does protein. Nitrogen-free extract is estimated by difference, it being equal to the difference between the sum of the above five constituents, water, ash, protein, fats and crude fiber and 100. It is, perhaps, the most inaccurate of all the determinations in a food analysis, inasmuch as all the errors and differences in the other determinations fall upon it. It seems very desirable that some of the constituents, at least, or the nitrogen-free extract should be determined directly. This is already being done to a limited extent. Some preliminary work has been done in this laboratory in that line, and the study will be carried on.

Dry matter and organic matter. Neither of these terms represent a single class of constituents, or nutrients. Dry matter is what is left of a plant, or food stuff, after the

water is driven off or subtracted, and organic matter is dry matter minus the ash, for example: If the original food stuff as fed is represented as 100 per cent., and it contains 10 per cent. of water and 5 per cent. of ash, then dry matter is equal to 100 per cent. less 10 per cent. water, or 90 per cent., and organic matter is 90 per cent. dry matter less 5 per cent. ash, or 85 per cent.

To enable those not familiar with the subject to gain a clear idea of the parts of food-stuffs, and the terms representing them as used in fodder analyses, the following statement is presented:

| | | |
|-------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Food-stuff. | { Water. | Ash. |
| | { Dry matter. | Organic matter. |
| | { Protein. | |
| | { Fats. | Nitrogen-free extract. |
| | { Carbohydrates. | Crude fiber. |

Nutrients. Protein, fats, carbohydrates, nitrogen-free extract and crude fiber and mineral matter are called nutrients, because of their functions in animal nutrition. Nitrogen-free extract and crude fiber are included together under the one name of carbohydrates, because they are all compounds of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, and the digestible portion of each is considered of equal value and perform the same offices in animal nutrition. Familiar examples of the four classes of nutrients are presented below. Water is omitted because it is the same, whether taken in food or drink, and we do not feed a fodder for the sake of the water it contains:

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Protein. | { Albumen (white of egg) washed lean meat, casein, or curd of milk, gluten of flour, fibrin of blood, gelatin, glue. |
| Fats. | { Cottonseed oil, linseed oil, olive oil, corn oil, wheat oil, oat oil; the fat of milk (butter), the fat of meat (hog lard), mutton (mutton suet), beef (tallow), fish oil, etc. |
| Carbohydrates. | { Sugars (cane sugar, milk sugar and glucose), starch, dextrine, gums, woody fiber, etc. |
| Mineral | { Sodium chloride (common salt), phosphates of lime and soda, etc. |

FUNCTIONS OF NUTRIENTS.

Having defined the classes of nutrients as they occur in foods, it is of interest now to state the offices performed by them in animal nutrition.

Water is not a nutrient in the sense in which the term is here used, though the animal body cannot be supported without it.

(To be continued.)

SHEEP AND WOOL.

A Review of American Sheep Husbandry.
(Continued from last week.)

Though many breeders worked together in the improvement which has developed the most notable and valuable breed of the world, Mr. Edwin Hammond, of Middlebury, Vt., is fairly entitled to be considered the founder of the American Merino breed. He made three purchases between 1844 and 1846, of average selections from the different qualities of the Atwood flock, first breeding in three lines of subfamilies, the dark, the light, and intermediate, afterwards producing his best sheep by crossing these lines with a skill and judgment which entitle him to rank with Bakewell in the long-wool improvement in England. He changed the thin, light-boned, imperfectly covered sheep into models of fine-wool beauty, large, round, low, and strong-boned. The ewes weighed, as reported in 1863, from 110 to 140 pounds, the heaviest fleece weighing 17½ pounds. The ram "Sweepstakes," 1856, sometimes referred to as the origin of the American Merino, as a breed distinct from the old Spanish, had a weight record of 140 pounds and a fleece of 27 pounds.

The extent of the improvement is indicated by measurements made by Mr. Randall in 1861 of individuals of Hammond's flock in comparison with careful measurements in Austria of Spanish sheep at the beginning of the century: American ram, 122 pounds; Austrian Infantado, 104 pounds; American ewes, 100 to 114 pounds; Austrian Infantado, 73 pounds. The Negretti weights were still lower—ram 100, ewe 70 pounds. American measurements of length were 3 feet 11 inches to 4 feet; Austrian Infantado, 5 feet 4½ inches to 5 feet 8 inches. American girth measurements were 4 feet ¾ inch to 4 feet 4½ inches; Infantado, 4 feet 11½ inches to 5 feet. Notice the decrease in length and girth with increase of weight. The neck and legs were shortened and the width of hip was increased. The increase in weight of fleece was extraordinary.

From this initial point the subsequent development and differentiation of this great breed are sketched very concisely in the following chapter.

(To be continued.)

The Southern Cotton Oil Co., of Houston, Tex., and the Crockett Oil Mill paid last week \$18 per ton for cottonseed. Former prices were \$11 and \$12 per ton.

The W. J. Wilcox Lard ^{AND} Refining Co.

Established 1862

REFINERS OF THE CELEBRATED

Wilcox and Globe Brand of

PURE REFINED LARD.

27 & 29 BEAVER
STREET,
NEW YORK.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

MEAT CANNING.

Vienna Sausages in Cans.

(Specially Written for The National Provisioner.)

XXIII.

These sausages are made so that they will be of the right length for fitting in the cans without having too much loose space or too much crowding. They should be made so that six sausages will weigh a pound.

Before putting them into the cans each sausage should be pricked a few times, and after placing the can is filled to the top with tallow. The tops are then soldered on, leaving the vents open. The cans are set on the trays, and put in the retort, which is screwed down tight, and the exhaust closed. They are processed for one hour at three pounds' pressure. When the time is up, the pressure on the retort is slowly blown off, the cans removed and the vents stopped quickly. The cans, still on the trays, are again returned to the retort and boiled off for one hour at four pounds' pressure.

While boiling off, the exhaust of the retort may be left open, as at this period of the process there is no danger to be apprehended from making light weight cans. The cans are withdrawn from the retort after the boiling off is completed, and subjected to the usual processes of showering, washing and labeling.

It is very necessary to state upon the label of these cans that before opening the cans, they should be placed in boiling water for at least twenty minutes. This liquefies the contained tallow and heats the sausages throughout before the cans are opened.

Answers to Correspondents.

L. W., 33D STREET, NEW YORK.—The article on the utilization of the blind gut of the sheep appeared in this paper some time since. By consulting your file you can easily ascertain the exact date.

J. P. H., MASSILLON, OHIO.—Repeated experiments in our laboratory have shown that tank water may be made into a valuable fertilizer. Not only has this been demonstrated time and again, but at the present time many large packers are making very profitable use of tank water by converting it into concentrated tankage. If you have a quantity of this water it might pay you also to work it up. If you will let us know just how much you make daily we shall be pleased to furnish you with the requisite data, enabling you to judge whether it would pay you to make "stick" or concentrated tankage.

"OSTENDA," TRINIDAD.—(1) There is a duty of 3/4 cents per pound on tallow entering this country. We will report on your new tanning material by letter. The indications are that you have discovered a very valuable source of tannin. (2) By consulting our advertising columns you will see the names of many manufacturers of this class of machinery. If you write any of them they will be pleased to send you complete catalogues of their goods.

(See page 15 also.)

COMING EVENTS.

1900.

November 13-15.—Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association, Springfield, Ill.

November 13, 14, 15.—Annual convention of Illinois Live Stock Association, at the State House, Springfield.

November 16, 17, 18, 19.—Pittsburg (Pa.) Fat stock show, at the Central Stockyards.

December 1-8.—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

1901.

January 15 to 18 inclusive.—Annual convention National Live Stock Association, Salt Lake City, Utah.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from principal Atlantic ports, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending Nov. 3, 1900, are as follows.

PORK, BARRELS.

| | Week Nov. 3, | Week Nov. 4, | Nov. 1, '99 to Nov. 3, |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| U. Kingdom.. | 1,798 | 447 | 1,798 |
| Continent .. | 340 | 190 | 340 |
| S. & C. Am.. | 438 | 247 | 438 |
| West Indies.. | 2,029 | 1,700 | 2,029 |
| Br. No. Amer. | | | |
| Colonies .. | 14 | 127 | 14 |
| Other countries | 6 | 46 | 6 |
| Totals | 4,625 | 2,757 | 4,625 |

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.

| | U. Kingdom.. | 15,017,296 | 9,360,190 | 15,017,296 |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Continent .. | 4,511,870 | 1,274,525 | 4,511,870 | |
| S. & C. Am.. | 81,575 | 136,975 | 81,575 | |
| West Indies.. | 173,950 | 188,125 | 173,950 | |
| Br. No. Amer. | | | | |
| Colonies .. | | | | |
| Other countries | 162,800 | 104,600 | 162,800 | |
| Totals | 16,887,491 | 11,064,424 | 16,887,491 | |

LARD, LBS.

| | U. Kingdom.. | 7,189,629 | 6,120,758 | 7,189,629 |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Continent .. | 4,633,339 | 5,756,863 | 4,633,339 | |
| S. & C. Am.. | 428,583 | 444,645 | 428,583 | |
| West Indies.. | 470,130 | 532,460 | 470,130 | |
| Br. No. Amer. | | | | |
| Colonies .. | 2,660 | 13,170 | 2,660 | |
| Other countries | 51,180 | 56,840 | 51,180 | |
| Totals | 12,775,520 | 12,024,736 | 12,775,520 | |

Recapitulation of week's exports ending Nov. 3, 1900:

| From | Pork, bbls. | Bacon and Hams, lbs. | Lard, lbs. |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------|------------|
| New York.... | 2,946 | 7,373,000 | 6,095,020 |
| Boston..... | 652 | 5,864,250 | 2,100,390 |
| Portland, Me. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Philadelphia .. | 884 | 953,905 | 1,929,742 |
| Baltimore ... | 25 | 624,361 | 748,216 |
| Norfolk..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| N'port News.. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Orleans.. | 118 | 12,475 | 73,075 |
| Montreal.... | ..... | 2,050,440 | 929,100 |
| Totals | 4,625 | 16,887,491 | 12,775,520 |

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

Nov. 1, 1899, Nov. 1, 1898,
" to " to " to Nov. 3, 1900, Nov. 4, 1899. Decrease.

Pork, lbs.... 925,000 551,400

Hams & bacon, lbs.... 16,887,491 11,064,424

Lard, lbs.... 12,775,520 12,024,736 149,216

The increase in the exports of pork (lbs.) from Nov. 1, 1899, to Nov. 3, 1900, over that of Nov. 1, 1899, to Nov. 4, 1899, is 373,600 lbs.

The increase in hams and bacon (lbs.) this year (Nov. 1, 1899, to Nov. 3, 1900) over last year (Nov. 1, 1898-Nov. 4, 1899), amounts to 5,823,067 lbs.

WESTERN TRADE ITEMS

WESTERN OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Room 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Receipts of hogs at Missouri River packing points have been extraordinarily light the last week for this season of the year. Western hog shippers are discovering that Chicago is the best hog market in the country.

A provision expert is authority for the statement that present stocks of provisions at Chicago and Missouri River points are the lightest in the history of the trade at the opening of the packing season.

Rappal Bros. & Co. say: "Numerous small packing plants throughout the country have now opened their doors and are making a bid for a limited number of hogs each day, and those living in close proximity to such market will naturally patronize them more or less, although the general run of shippers will prefer the broader and more open markets."

Memberships in the Chicago Live Stock Exchange are valued at \$350.

At the annual convention in Indianapolis recently of the National Live Stock Exchange, there were represented \$150,000,000 of invested capital. This shows the strength and importance of this organization.

The way the sheep market has acted for

some time gives the producer of this class of stock a strong assurance that future prospects are brighter than usual. There is a much better inquiry for wool.

Reports from Texas continue to indicate a reduction in cattle feeding this year on account of the cost of feeding stuffs.

Ranchmen in Wyoming fear disaster to herds and flocks if the winter is severe, owing to a shortage of grass. Stockmen are shipping out their weaklings, keeping only those able to withstand a hard winter.

A year ago top prices were: Cattle, \$6.75; hogs, \$4.25; yearling sheep, \$4.80; and lambs, \$6.00.

Entries received toward the last for the Live Stock Show were of sheep from Canada, England, Scotland and France.

Cattle shipped from Chicago for export alive last week were 2,841, against 2,831 the previous week and 2,389 a year ago. Export steers sold during the week at \$5.30@\$5.70.

Hogs packed at Chicago last week, 152,900; against 131,800 the previous week and 157,900 a year ago. Armour packed 46,000; Anglo-American, 18,300; Boyd & Lunham, 7,500; Continental, 8,100; Hammond, 4,000; Lipton, 8,600; Morris, 13,400; Swift, 29,700; Omaha Packing Company, 9,300; and butchers, 8,000.

Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis received 135,000 cattle, 289,000 hogs and 124,000 sheep last week, against 157,000 cattle, 323,000 hogs and 137,000 sheep the corresponding week a year ago.

Carloads of live stock received here the first ten months of this year, 226,000; or 5,200 more than the corresponding period a year ago.

The hogs received last month averaged 234 lbs., against 247 the preceding month, 240 lbs. for October, 1899; 236 lbs. for October, 1898, and 244 lbs. for October, 1897.

Chicago stockyards receipts and shipments for October, 1900, and the year to date, with comparisons:

| Receipts— | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| October, 1900 | 273,209 | 739,063 | 373,778 |
| Ten months, 1900 | 2,251,007 | 6,546,467 | 2,960,401 |
| Same period, 1899 | 2,083,107 | 6,074,826 | 3,052,289 |
| Same period, 1898 | 2,108,469 | 6,881,700 | 3,051,102 |

| Shipments— | October, 1900 | 90,141 | 122,829 | 91,045 |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------|--------|
| Ten months, 1900 | 776,800 | 1,268,366 | 387,967 | |
| Same period, 1899 | 694,492 | 1,520,421 | 352,695 | |
| Same period, 1898 | 753,297 | 1,228,737 | 447,196 | |

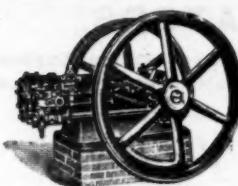
Down town packers received 42,149 hogs last month, making 482,600 the first ten months of 1900. In October, 1899, they received 40,000, and the first ten months of last year 454,000. These figures are not included in the above table.

Last month's receipts increased 39,303 cattle, 72,467 hogs, and 23,014 sheep, as compared with October, 1899.

Cattle.—Included in the 54,300 cattle received here last week were 4,200 Texans, 4,300 grass westerns and 45,800 natives, being about the largest run of natives and the smallest run of rangers since the range season fairly opened. The number of natives was 5,000 larger than a year ago, and nearly 17,000 larger than two years ago. The receipts of grass Westerns will continue to decrease the balance of the season, while natives will undoubtedly increase compared with a year ago. Of the 2,262,000 cattle received for 1900 to date, 1,943,000 were natives, showing 150,300 increase compared with a year ago. Texans for the year to date, 178,500; or 27,100 more than a year ago. Westerns for the year to date, 141,500, or 24,700 less than a year ago.

The hogs received last week averaged 236 lbs., against 235 lbs. the preceding week, 234 lbs. a month ago, 250 lbs. two months ago, 242 lbs. three months ago, 234 lbs. four months ago, 244 lbs. a year ago, 246 lbs. two years ago, and 243 lbs. three years ago.

The big XYT ranch in Texas has determined to close out its holdings and go out of business. It owns one tract of 3,070,000 acres in one body in the Panhandle and about 100,000 head of cattle, mostly well graded, on it. One of the officials recently stated that the company had demonstrated entirely to its own satisfaction that the time has gone by when so large a concern can make money in range-cattle breeding, even when it has plenty of land; the requisite number of head of stock cannot be carried. The price asked for the ground in lots of 160 acres up to \$4, with proportionate decreases according to the size of the area priced. Col. George Loving tried some time ago to sell the whole concern. It fell through. Now it will be sold in "blocks to suit."



New Era GAS ENGINES

5 to 125 H. P.

Write for Catalogue No.

THE NEW ERA IRON WORKS CO.
No. 82 Dale Ave., - - DAYTON, OHIO.

Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

Some commission men are looking for the lightest cattle receipts of the fall in the near future.

Chicago received nearly 500,000,000 lbs. of cattle, hogs and sheep on the hoof last month. The gross weight of the cattle was over 290,000,000 lbs., hogs about 174,000,000 lbs., and sheep nearly 28,000,000 lbs.

A comparative statement of the business of the clearing house of the Board of Trade for the month of October for three years makes the following showing.

| | 1900. | 1899. | 1898. |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------|
| Items ... | 106,355 | 92,628 | 105,748 |
| Clearings \$5,002,808.75 | \$3,342,877.50 | \$3,973,039.38 | |
| Balances... 1,868,185.77 | 1,146,867.46 | 1,290,106.43 | |

President Warren called attention to the figures as an evidence of the growth of business on the Board. "Some people," he said, "have had the business of the Board killed four different times in the last year—by the commission rule, by the short term trading rule, by the prevention of trading in privileges, and by the cutting off of the quotations. It strikes me that the board could afford to have its business killed a good many times if the effect is like that shown in this statement."

Board of Trade memberships are \$2,100 bid.

The Board of Trade brokers, Thursday, received a visit from Gubernatorial Candidate Yates, and he was given an exceedingly cordial reception.

Provision stocks show up even smaller than expected, 41,930 bbls. new and old pork, against 53,878 bbls. last month, and 92,305 bbls. last year; 11,259 tierces new and old lard, against 49,896 tierces last month, and 117,391 tierces last year; and 4,850,000 lbs. short ribs, against 7,320,000 lbs. last month, and 12,577,000 lbs. last year.

Members of Board of Trade say Judge Vail's opinion of that institution is not warranted by the facts. The judge, in substance, said that he could not see any difference between the Board of Trade and a bucket shop. The judge's judicial mind is obscured by commercial blindness, not to say ignorance.

Evidently the provision trade had all been of one mind in regard to the November stocks, expecting higher prices to result from the very small supply. Packers took advantage of the situation to depress prices for its effect at the stockyards. With the exception of the Cudahys and possibly Lipton, the manufacturers are acting for lower priced hogs.

Packinghouse and General Trade Notes.

Quite a howl went up one morning a week ago about the stench from the stockyards permeating the North Side. The Health Department assures us that the zephyrs from the stockyards, though trying in a measure, are infinitely less wearing and dangerous to the public health than the new and fashionable scent. Certain factory and rendering odors are unpreventable in a low pressure atmosphere driven by a wrong wind. The scent is worse than the consequences.

The cotton brokers of Brenham, Tex., are to make a systematic fight against the ravages of the Mexican cotton boll weevil, and as a

HEYDEN SUGAR CRYSTALS

500 Times Sweeter than Sugar

Sold by some of the Largest Packers in the Country
Samples and information upon request.

A. KLIPSTEIN & CO., 122 PEARL ST., NEW YORK
Branches: Chicago, Boston, Phila., Cincinnati,
Providence; Hamilton and Montreal, Canada.

means to this end have joined in a call for a congress of farmers from the stricken section to meet in that city on November 14.

Judge Allen, of the Circuit Court in Indianapolis, Ind., has rendered a decision to the effect that the Indianapolis Live Stock Exchange at the Union Stock Yards in that city, has no right to exist. Suit to dissolve the association was brought in the name of the prosecuting attorney by dissatisfied members of the exchange, who organized the new Interstate Stock Yards. They complained of the alleged oppressive and exclusive methods of the exchange and also that it was never legally incorporated. The suit was in the nature of quo warranto proceedings. In making the ruling Judge Allen instructed the jury to find for the plaintiff. The case will probably be appealed to the Supreme Court.

The Charles Wolff Packing Company, of Topeka, Kan., has bought the old Kansas Packing Company and the adjoining vacant property for an enlargement of its Topeka factory in the near future. A small enlargement will be put in at once.

The Cudahy Packing Company will soon begin the installation of extensive improvements in their recently acquired packing plant property at Wichita, Kan.

The Brazos Packing Co., of Waco, Tex., has filed its petition for charter. Capital, \$50,000. The company proposes to build and operate a meat packing plant. Incorporators: W. B. Brazleton, C. L. Johnson, T. S. Luckett and W. A. Sorelle.

The Fischer Meat Company, of St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated. Corporators: Fred. Fischer, Mary C. Fischer and Harry W. Yost.

The Sperry Vanning Buddle Co., of Denver, Col., has been incorporated to operate a concentrating plant. Capital, \$100,000. Corporators: C. T. Brown, G. E. Wilson, E. Churchill, all of Denver, Col.

The Armour Packing Company closed October 31, the largest month's killing of cattle yet recorded for a packinghouse in Kansas City. The total number of cattle killed was 67,754, as against 63,682 cattle killed in October, 1893, the largest previous month's killing. On Oct. 25 the Armour Packing Company broke the world's record of cattle killing for a single day, with a total slaughter of 3,249.

Michael Steede, of 4141 Wright street, Chicago, an employee of the Continental Packing Company, at Fortieth street and Packers avenue, fell into a vat of boiling water Thursday and before he could be fished out was fatally scalded. He was a married man, 37 years of age.

Mr. Albert W. Moyer, 1726 Howard street, Philadelphia, Pa., was a visitor in Chicago during the week and impressed all with whom he came in contact with his magnetic personality and straightforward business methods. Mr. A. W. Moyer has now full charge of the J. W. Moyer & Co.'s business, his father, who, for so many years, successfully operated the business, dying recently. Mr. Moyer has a proposition well worth the attention of the larger packers.

Philip D. Armour, Mrs. P. D. Armour, Jr., and her son, P. D. Armour III., were visitors at the Union Stockyards Tuesday, and it was the first time Mr. Armour's daughter-in-law went through the monster plant of Armour & Co. Mr. Armour looks extremely well.

NEW YORK & PORTO RICO

STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

(Under Government Mail Contract.)

THREE SAILINGS EVERY MONTH

BETWEEN

NEW YORK AND SAN JUAN, ARECIBO,

MAYAGUEZ AND PONCE, PORTO RICO.

A monthly service has been established between NEW ORLEANS, LA., and SAN JUAN, PONCE and MAYAGUEZ, PORTO RICO. For particulars, apply to

THE NEW YORK & PORTO RICO S. S. CO.

1 Broadway, New York.

F. R. Burrows, General Manager for the Chicago and Sioux City plants of the International Packing Company, has resigned.

Cooperage (latest).—Pork barrels sold at 80¢ and lard tierces at 95¢.

Packers and other suppliers of commissary goods have caught up with their orders, and so the demand for the "raw material" is not as strong as it was.

Instructions from Washington have been received at the Chicago Postoffice to the effect that meats in sealed cans and sausages are unavailable to Germany, even though sent as samples and conforming to the conditions prescribed for samples in international mails.

The Link Belt Machinery Company has secured a permit to construct a \$10,000 addition to its plant at 39th street and Stewart avenue.

Sir Charles Tupper advocates a measure by which the Dominion Government shall provide cold storage for all perishable products of Canadian farms, including bacon, hams, fresh meats, dressed poultry, butter, eggs, vegetables and fruits.

William Segelson, a cattleman of Ida County, Iowa, was found dead in bed at the Metropolitan Hotel, Fifth avenue and Randolph street, last Monday morning.

The Secretary of State Wednesday licensed the following corporations: Illinois Butterine Company, Chicago; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, Thomas C. Harper, Charles W. Culliton and W. G. Wood, manufacturing butter and butterine; also Iowa Cattle Company, of Illinois, Chicago; capital, \$100,000; dealing in live stock; incorporators, Bruce A. Shaw, Edward P. Fatch, James W. Prindiville.

A Liverpool cable to Cedar Rapids, Ia., on Thursday of last week announces the death of William P. Sinclair, a heavy stockholder of the T. M. Sinclair Packing concern, Limited, of Cedar Rapids. The management of the plant will remain unchanged.

The Wisconsin state board of control has let the contracts for the meat supply of the state institutions to Libby, McNeill & Libby, of Chicago, as follows: \$6.60 for prime native steers, delivered, at all the institutions except the state public school at Sparta, the state reformatory at Green Bay and the Home for the Feeble-minded at Chippewa Falls. At these institutions the price is \$6.75, owing to different freight rates. The price of veal is \$7.50 a hundred and mutton \$7.50. The total contract is about \$5,000 a month.

On Friday of last week eight men accused of having defrauded the Government out of large sums in taxes through operating an illicit oleomargarine plant on State street, Chicago, were ordered to furnish bonds in awaiting the action of the Federal grand jury.

The Texas Live Stock Association will meet at Fort Worth the second Tuesday in February next.

There is no longer doubt that the long proposed air line between El Paso, Texas, and St. Louis will be constructed. It is expected that the work of building the extensions will be begun some time next month. The promoters of the enterprise are reasonably confident that the air line will be in operation by the middle of next summer. The distance from St. Louis to El Paso over the proposed line will be 1,214 miles. Different elevations at the most important points on the route are: Amarillo, 3,900 feet; Roswell, 3,600 feet; Carlsbad, 3,000 feet and El Paso, 3,900 feet.

J. M. Hannaford, third vice-president of the Northern Pacific system, who is conceded to be one of the best posted traffic officials in the West, says that the rates maintained by American railroads are the lowest in the world. He declares that the tendency of both freight and passenger rates in this country is downward.

There is a strong probability that the ocean steamship companies will abandon their 25 northwestern agencies in St. Paul and Minneapolis at the beginning of next year.

The Northwestern Road has made arrangements whereby it will hereafter run its Portland sleeping car in the train which leaves here daily at 10 a. m. The 10 a. m. train will have a buffet-smoking-library car from Chicago to Granger and Ogden.

Chicago stock brokers followed the example set by their New York connections, and kept open all night Tuesday in an effort to profit by the course of stocks in London, expecting the markets to respond to the result of the Presidential election.

It is the first time Chicago brokers have made an effort for this kind of business.

Charles H. Smith, a well-known member of the Chicago Board of Trade, has about concluded to go after the racing game for all there is in it next season.

W. S. Weed, of Toledo, O., has accepted the position of general traffic manager of the Chicago Junction Railway, succeeding Acting Traffic Manager Moorey. He took charge Nov. 1.

The Rock Island Railroad Company has decided to operate itself the eating houses on its lines west of the Missouri River, in order to give better satisfaction. It will be under the direct supervision of the Dining Car Superintendent, Frank Stewart.

The management of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Monday contracted with the Baldwin locomotive works for thirty more new freight engines, to cost about \$420,000, and to be delivered next March. The locomotives will be constructed especially for freight service, and they will be of the "prairie" type. The new engines will be used chiefly in the service west of the Missouri river, where the freight business has grown greatly within the last year or so. The driving wheels will measure 64 in. in diameter. The engines will differ from the average freight train puller in having wider and shorter fire-boxes.

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**THE STANDARD ICE MACHINE & MFG. CO.,
HAMILTON, O.**

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

(Earlier Report on page 29.)

Provisions.—The Chicago market did not vary much for the day, the tone a little firmer. Telegrams thence to-day say the stock of lard is only 1,500 tcs. In New York, sale of 250 tcs. Western lard at 7.37½ cost and freight, and one lot offered at 7.30. Compound lard 6. In pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$12.25 to \$13.25. City family at \$15 @15.25.

Cottonseed Oil.

(Earlier Report on page 30.)

Cottonseed Oil.—The market is now quite firm, with sales of 450 bbls. prime yellow, November delivery, at 32½@33c, and closing at 33c bid, and 33½ asked; 250 bbls. do., December and January, at 33c, with 33c further bid. Indeed, all deliveries are now alike in price, at 33c bid and 33½c asked, except spot oil, which is scarce, and would bring 33½c.

Tallow.

(Earlier Report on page 31.)

Tallow.—Contract deliveries of 240 hhd. city for the week went in to the home trade at 4½c, and market now strong and bids advanced 1-16 to 4 11-16 for city in hhd. and 4¾ asked, with city in tierces at 4½c bid and 5 asked. City edible at 5½c bid and 6 asked.

Oleo-Stearine.

(Earlier Report on page 31.)

Oleo Stearine.—There are offers to sell in New York at 7, while recent sales in Chicago at 6½ were 330,000 lbs.

TEXAS COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

The cotton oil situation in Texas last week closed with sales of good round lots at 24c for December, January and February deliveries—November being about all sold up—which should place the mills in good condition for awaiting further developments in market conditions. Meal was not so active or firm; \$20.50 f. o. b. Galveston about the best bid. The linters trade was inactive; buyers and mills were wide apart as to their values, 3c bid. Seed were being marketed freely, with \$11 per ton f. o. b. stations generally paid, though in some instances \$12 to \$12.50 was paid.

A Cotton Oil Director.

William Nelson Cromwell has been elected a director of the American Oil Company, to succeed the late James A. Garland.

THE EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

(Special from Cairo.)

Nov. 4.—The October reports regarding the Egyptian cotton crop are unsatisfactory, both as to yield and quality.

The Hewitt Bros. Soap Co., of Dayton, O., has been incorporated. Capital, \$50,000. Incorporators: G. A. Hewitt, E. H. Benstine,

Among the losses at the Noye building fire at Buffalo, N. Y., on Friday of last week was that of the Larkin Soap Co., for \$10,000.

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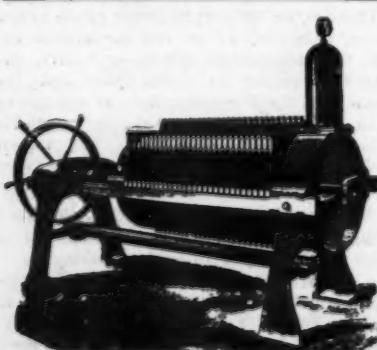
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THE "JOHNSON" FILTER PRESS.

EASTERN TRADE ITEMS

The Hewitt Bros. Soap Company is a new Dayton (O.) corporation, with \$50,000 capital.

William B. Hays, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa., a former pork packer, has applied to the U. S. Courts to be declared bankrupt.

Perfecto La Costa, formerly Mayor of Havana, arrived in New York last week, having come here to promote Cuban business interests, one of which is cattle raising.

The Zanesville (O.) Provision Co. has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$25,000. J. V. Mulvey and H. W. Booth are the president and secretary, respectively, of the company.

The Rockefeller Soap Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$1,000 capital. The directors are: Edgar Rockefeller, David H. Dugan and Edward J. Dugan, Jr., of Brooklyn.

The Cocheeo glue factory in Dover, N. H., and the extensive sandpaper works at Edgeworth, Mass., owned by Everett J. Stevens, have been sold to the American Glue Works Company, of Boston.

The inspection of cattle, sheep, swine or other animals in Lynn, Mass., has begun by Dr. F. B. Stratton. Each owner has to give the number of animals owned by him, which, together with their condition, has to be reported to the town.

A report was circulated that an employee of the John C. Roth Packing Company, Cincinnati, O., had been detected stealing petty sums from the concern. Treasurer Charles E. Roth, of the company, branded the report as absolutely false.

Philadelphia's Food Show opened at Industrial Hall, Broad street, on Monday. The cooking lessons are given by Mrs. Rorer, a well-known authority in this line, who has come to be identified with food shows in the Quaker City. Mrs. Rorer has consented to give special evening lectures November 14 and November 21.

The Eureka Soap Company, Cincinnati, O., capital, \$200,000, has been incorporated by Charles Silverson, C. G. Craddock, Charles Schmitt, F. S. Goshorn and Anthony Schmitt. This incorporation follows the recent absorption by the Eureka Soap Company of the International Soap Company, of Lancaster, Pa., of which Mr. Craddock was manager.

Mayor Williams, of Memphis, Tenn., said it was his intention to introduce a pure meat bill at the next session of the Council. Speaking of the pure meat bill, the Mayor said he had requested City Chemist Paquin to make certain investigations with a view to the introduction of a bill that would put the sellers of adulterated meats on an equal footing

with the violators of the city's pure milk ordinance.

In a decision just filed in the Supreme Court, New York, Judge Andrews says that the law passed at the last session of the legislature, making it unlawful for any person or persons or corporations to continue within the Borough of Brooklyn "the trade or business of rendering or treating by steam or boiling garbage, swill or offal," is unconstitutional. The law was passed for the purpose of putting an end to the garbage plant on Barren Island, and Judge Andrews' decision holds that the law violates both the State and Federal constitutions.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers at New York on Saturday last handed down a customs decision in the case of Catton, Bell & Co., who imported carbolic soap, which was assessed at 15 cents per lb., under paragraph 72, act of 1897. It was claimed to be dutiable either at 20 per cent. ad valorem, under the paragraph mentioned, or at the same rate under section 6, or at 25 per cent. under paragraph 3, or at 1/4 per cent. per lb., under paragraph 76, or at 1/5 cent per lb., under paragraph 8. The board denied all the claims and overruled all the protests.

The lawyers in New Haven, Conn., who are engaged in settling the estate of Wilson Waddingham, the millionaire cattle breeder of that city and New Mexico, are not having very smooth sailing. While the estate has been valued at millions, all that can be found as assets are wild lands in Mexico and Arizona. An important part of the assets is an immense herd of cattle, which is just now engaged in escaping the vigilance of a hundred cowboys, who are scouring the West for the cattle. It is thought that the herd will not be found for some time, and in the meantime the executors are in a quandary.

The Nelson Morris Beef Co. will expend \$15,000 for a modern beef house in Elmira, N. Y. Work on the same was commenced last week by removing the wooden building on the southeast corner of Railroad avenue and Gray street, which they have occupied for several years past, this work being preparatory to erecting a handsome brick structure. The building will have a capacity of 250 tons of ice in the cold storage vaults, four cars of dressed beef and two cars of mixed provisions and smoked beef. In the basement will be stored tierces of lard, pork and other supplies. Nelson Morris & Co. is also arranging to make important changes in its building at Binghamton.

Koenig, Buehl & Witzel, of Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, N. Y., say that the report from Boston is correct that Liverpool poultry handlers have contracted for 400 tons of poultry (about 250,000 chickens) this autumn. In speaking of the effect that this shipment to

PUMPS

**For Water, Lard, Tallow, Blood, and all
Packinghouse Purposes.**

Catalog on application.

THE SNIDER-HUGHES CO., CLEVELAND, O.

England will have upon the market here, Mr. Koenig, said that it will by so much reduce the best quality of dry picked chickens and perhaps raise their value; for only choice stock would be acceptable to English consumers. At the present time scaled chickens are plentiful. Those good enough for dry picking are being held back to freeze down for late season and summer use. That will be the condition in which the Liverpool contract will be shipped, as it is to be packed in boxes especially made to contain a dozen chickens each. The boxes will be shipped by steamers fitted with cold storage compartments.

NEW YORK CITY PROVISION SUPPLIES.

The New York City Department of Correction is calling for the following supplies for the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx: 3,870 lbs. chickens, 913 lbs. turkeys and 1,400 lbs. mess pork. The bids will be received at the Department's office, 148 East Twentieth street, until 11 a.m. November 15. All the goods are to be delivered on the dock, foot of East Twenty-sixth street, for Blackwell's Island storehouse, free of all expense and quantities allowed as received there.

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

Produce Exchange membership about \$200. Proposed for membership: Arthur H. Hacker, by Wm. Lord Sexton, and Chas. Lacey Plumb by Robert W. Muns.

Visitors at the Exchange: Arthur L. Mills, Toledo; H. N. Bragg, Decatur, Ill.; E. J. White, A. W. Heuber, H. V. Lister, Chicago; N. H. Gardner, Boston; Clement B. Stern, Milwaukee; John J. Glover, Kansas City; J. W. Tenney, Boston; A. C. Davis, Buffalo; Gus Begg, William Besland and T. W. Morrison, Glasgow.

The Armour Packing Co., of Kansas City, uses 30,000,000 feet of lumber a year in making boxes and cases. The company uses about 250 different kind of boxes and cases for the shipment of its products, and the 30,000,000 feet of lumber which the company will contract for will make about 5,000,000 boxes. This is estimated to be a year's supply. The lumber is furnished to the company by the contractor, cut in box lengths, and the boxes are made in the packinghouse.

Genuine Parchment Paper

Use the kind of Parchment Paper that you can boil your Meats in. If you cannot boil a ham in Parchment Paper, it is an imitation, not the Genuine Parchment Paper; test this.

Fifteenth Year

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Office and Works: PASSAIC, N. J.

A PROMINENT AUSTRALIAN VISITOR.

Mr. Thos. Cordingley, President of the North Queensland Meat Export Co., Ltd., Townsville, North Queensland, Australia, was a visitor at our Chicago offices last week and expressed himself much pleased with the treatment accorded him by the trade in general and particular everywhere he had been in America. The Chicago packers, he said, took every pains to make his visit to their plants something to be remembered, and right here we may add they treat all their visitors in this manner. Mr. Cordingley says much has been written derogatory to Australia is wholly untrue; while climatic conditions are not as generally favorable as here—inclined to extreme drought at times, the country as a whole is prosperous. Nor does he think that Australian product is in any way inferior to American. The business of his company is purely canning and the manufacture of extract, which is largely shipped to London. Mr. Cordingley came here to order canning machinery in duplicate of his plant for another establishment his company bought out some eighty miles distant. Fuel is an item of importance in North Queensland and is considered to a great extent in purchasing machinery and operation of plant generally, minimum of cost in this respect being the object. Mr. Cordingley is a native of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, England, a quaint cotton goods manufacturing town some fifty miles from the great seaport of Liverpool, which town he visited on this trip and says of it, the town has improved wonderfully and the condition of the working classes there is second to none on earth, in spite of everything written to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Cordingley went to Australia over thirty years ago, and has been in the beef canning and extract business ever since, though by profession a chemist. Mr. Cordingley spoke of Geo. B. Hopper, C. A. McDonald, and Mr. Turner, who are well known in Chicago packing circles.

Mr. Cordingley called at our New York offices on Thursday, en route to London, Eng. With him was his pretty and accomplished daughter. They sailed on the Ss. Deutschland. Mr. C. has made quite a success of the meat extract business in Australia. He says that conditions down there are improving. The war conditions have helped that section.

Howard V. Frost, Ph.D., one of the leading packinghouse chemists in the United States, was also a visitor at our Chicago offices. Dr. Frost ably presides over the destinies of the Anglo-American Provision Company's laboratory.

STEEL PLATE FANS.

In catalogue No. 96, devoted to "Steel Plate Fans," the B. F. Sturtevant Co., of Boston, Mass., say:

The steel plate fan is to-day recognized as the standard type for all general purposes of ventilation, heating and mechanical draft, where a large volume is desired without excessive speed or pressure. Our large number of specially designed engines in over 75 styles and sizes leaves us free to select in each case the one best suited to the requirements. Special attention is called to the various forms of steel-plate electric fans, which are constantly finding new adaptations as the use of electricity as a motive power is extended.

This catalogue, in its 132 pages, contains a great deal of information and illustrations concerning fans and is interesting and valuable to one contemplating the installation of such apparatus. The Sturtevant Company will be pleased to send a copy of it upon application.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

DIXON'S SILICA GRAPHITE PAINT

FOR TIN OR SHINGLE ROOFS AND IRON WORK. Tin roofs well painted have not required repainting for 10 to 15 years.
IT IS ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

If you need any paint it will pay you to send for circular.

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SECOND ANNUAL Pittsburgh Fat Stock Show!

TO BE HELD AT THE
PITTBURGH CENTRAL STOCK YARDS
From Friday to Monday Nov. 16, 17, 18, 19, 1900
INCLUSIVE.
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Premium List with Prizes Aggregating \$2,250.00

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

CATTLE.

Any load of cattle competing for any of the following awards shall consist of 12 head, or more out of one car of original shipment.

Cattle showing in one class cannot compete in any other class, except in the sweepstakes.

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES PRIZE.

The Commission Merchants and Dealers of the Pittsburgh Central Stock Yards, offer a grand sweepstakes prize for the

Best Load of Cattle, Regardless of Breed, 12 Head or more, \$300.00.

The Pittsburgh Central Stock Yards Company offer the following premiums for the best load of 12 head or more:

Herefords.

| | |
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| First premium | \$200.00 |
| Second premium | 100.00 |
| Third premium | 50.00 |

Short Horns.

| | |
|----------------|----------|
| First premium | \$200.00 |
| Second premium | 100.00 |
| Third premium | 50.00 |

Polled Angus or Galloways.

| | |
|----------------|----------|
| First premium | \$200.00 |
| Second premium | 100.00 |
| Third premium | 50.00 |

Best Individual Spayed or Barren Heifer.

| | |
|----------------|---------|
| First premium | \$40.00 |
| Second premium | 25.00 |
| Third premium | 10.00 |

Best Individual Bull.

| | |
|----------------|---------|
| First premium | \$40.00 |
| Second premium | 25.00 |
| Third premium | 10.00 |

Best Individual Steers.

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|---|----------|
| EAST END HOTEL STAKES OF \$100.00 to be given for the three best individual Steers. | \$100.00 |
| For the best individual Steer..... | \$50.00 |
| For the second best individual Steer..... | 30.00 |
| For the third best individual Steer..... | 20.00 |

Heaviest Weight Steer.

| | |
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| SCHENLEY HOTEL STERLING SILVER CUP, VALUE \$50.00, to the heaviest weight steer of any breed, quality considered, not shown in any other class. | \$50.00 |
|---|---------|

Hogs.

For the best double-deck load of Hogs, 100 head, or more, any weight, in original car shipment, premium.....\$100.00

For the best single deck of Hogs, 50 head or more, in original car shipment, not competing in any other class, any weight, premium..... 100.00

For the next best single deck of Hogs, 50 head or more, same conditions, premium..... 50.00

For the third best single deck of Hogs, 50 head or more, same conditions, premium..... 25.00

REIBER HOTEL STAKES, to be given for the best 25 Hogs shown, regardless of weight, out of any single deck, not shown in any other class, premium..... 25.00

Sheep and Lambs.

For the best load of Sheep, out of one double-deck load or one single deck load of original shipment, 100 head or more,

First premium \$100.00

Second premium 50.00

Third premium 25.00

For the best load of lambs, 100 head or more, same conditions,

First premium \$100.00

Second premium 50.00

Third premium 25.00

Premiums Will Be Awarded on Monday, Nov.

19, at 10 A. M.

Farmers, feeders and shippers, regardless of locality, are invited to feed stock and place same on exhibition.

All buyers and slaughterers of live stock from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and other Eastern cities, and the Export trade, will be represented on the market at this great exhibition.

All cattle, hogs and sheep on sale will meet with strong demand from Eastern buyers and the Export trade.

Remember the dates of this second annual Pittsburgh Fat Stock Show at the Pittsburgh Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa.

November 16, 17, 18 and 19, 1900.

SIMON O'DONNELL,

General Manager Pittsburgh Central Stock Yards, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Reduced Rates on All Railroads.

THE solution contained in the Safety Fire Bucket Tank will not freeze at twenty degrees below zero, will not evaporate nor lose its strength, consequently the Tank and Buckets keep in order and are ready for use in case of fire without requiring any attention and need no recharging until used. Write for prices.

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THE INIQUITOUS GROUT BILL.

The Hon. J. W. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, N. Y., Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, in Congress, thus defines his position on the Grout anti-oleomargarine bill, which is scheduled to come up for consideration in the House on Dec. 6:

"The manufacture and sale of oleomargarine has for a good many years been recognized by Congress and the public as a perfectly legitimate industry. It is an industry now employing thousands of men, and in 1899 paid to the United States government a revenue of more than \$1,950,000. According to the evidence produced before the committee oleomargarine is a perfectly healthy and wholesome article of food. This character is freely given to it by the most eminent experts in the country and is amply verified by a description of the process of its manufacture. Indeed, no question is now made as to this feature by those who discuss the question honestly and intelligently. Oleomargarine is only useful as a substitute for butter, and in order to make it marketable artificial coloring is used in the same way that artificial coloring is systematically given to butter made from milk and cream.

"Inasmuch, therefore, as the design of the Grout bill is to impose a tax of ten cents per pound upon the product in the only form in which it can be marketed—that is, colored—it means the utter annihilation of the oleomargarine industry, as it cannot pay that tax and exist. Thus the proposition was squarely presented to the committee, that it should report a bill to Congress the effect of which and the real design of which, as it was frankly admitted, would be to crush out of existence a great industry, producing a useful and legitimate article of food, employing many laborers and furnishing an improved market to the cattle and hog raiser and the cotton grower of the country. As a matter of fact, oleomargarine does not interfere with the growth and prosperity of the butter industry or control its price to any extent. The amount of oleomargarine does not exceed 4 per cent. of the amount of butter produced and is used by the poorer classes who cannot as a general rule afford high-grade butter. The manufacture and sale of oleomargarine is a direct benefit to the farmer and planter, as every ingredient that enters into its manufacture is as much a product of the farm as butter.

"The laws of the state of New York already prohibit the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine, while the proposed Grout bill would abrogate this law so far as the uncolored product is concerned. The promoters of this bill pretend that they are only seeking through its operation to prevent fraud upon the public; that is to say, they are attempting to prevent fraud upon the public by putting the tax on oleomargarine so high that it cannot be manufactured and sold at a profit and thus wiping out the traffic entirely. Bearing in mind that this is the declared object of the bill, it is proposed by the minority members of the Committee of Agriculture to accomplish this in the most effectual way possible, without injustice; and with this purpose in view they submitted a substitute for the bill, which in effect provides that oleomargarine shall be manufactured and sold in one and two pound packages, with the name 'Oleomargarine' impressed in plain letters on the article itself and also conspicuously printed on the wrapper, which is required to be placed about it. The present tax is maintained and severe penalties are imposed for any violation of the law. There can be no doubt that under these restraints not only the opportunity but the temptation to defraud will be reduced to a mini-



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BY THE **STURTEVANT SYSTEM**

REDUCES TIME IMPROVES QUALITY

B. F. STURTEVANT CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

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Chicago London

mum, and the people buying the article will know that they are getting oleomargarine and not butter.

"It must not be forgotten that the Grout bill seeks to commit Congress to a policy of oppression which cannot be regarded otherwise than as a most vicious and dangerous departure from the traditions of the government; it cannot be defended upon any theory consistent with justice or sound and safe government policy. The introduction of such a principle would put at the mercy of designing competitors with influence every industry in the country. Moreover, legitimate traffic in oleomargarine, as it would be conducted under the substitute measure proposed, would not affect in the slightest degree the dairy interests of the State of New York."

Mr. Wadsworth is a resident of Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y., where he has large landed interests devoted to grazing, cropping and dairy farming and is himself interested in two creameries. He is a practical farmer, a business man of sound and conservative judgment and possessing an unwavering sense of justice.

TAXING A COMPETING PRODUCT.

Every honest advocate of trade measures, of course, believes that the imitation butter under no circumstance should be palmed off as the genuine article, and the government is in duty bound to protect its citizens against fraudulent impositions. To this extent the commerce in imitation butter should be regulated by law. But a great economic wrong is committed when an article, not objectionable in itself, is taxed out of existence for the avowed purpose of destroying competition in the same line. The vote of every Congressman who believes in fair play should

be recorded against the Grout bill.—Paint, Oil and Drug Review.

OIL MILL SUPERINTENDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

Through the courtesy of Secretary-Treasurer G. A. Baumgarten, of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, we are in receipt of a copy of the seventh annual sessions of the Association, held in San Antonio, Tex., June 27-29, of this year. The other officers of this strong and beneficial organization are George T. Parkhouse, president, and R. H. Schumacher, vice-president. The proceedings are now prepared conveniently in pamphlet form, with an appropriate (cotton oil) yellow cover, and are handy for reference by the members and others interested.

Mrs. C. C. Cross, of Emporia, Kan., widow of C. C. Cross, has purchased a farm close to the Sunny Slope farm, near Emporia, for the purpose of raising pure bred cattle. She will breed pure-bred Herefords. Mrs. Cross' grit, nerve and enterprise are much admired by stockmen.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 38 Whitehall street, New York city, N. Y., November 5, 1900.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering Subsistence Supplies in this city for thirty days commencing December 1, 1900, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a.m., on November 15, 1900. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened November 15, 1900," and addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, C. S. U. S. A.

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Abattoirs, Packinghouses and Refrigerators. Send for
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in position.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

President Springer and Forty-Hour Law.

A series of photographs showing the incidents of travel in a cattle train, and of being unloaded for feed and water at stations en route, were a feature of the address made by Hon. John W. Springer, president of the National Live Stock Association, before the National Humane Society in Pittsburgh, as noted in this journal Oct. 27. His mission was to convince the protectors of dumb animals that it is more humane to allow cattle trains to be run through without stop, making the trip from range to slaughter in forty hours, than it is to compel a stop every twenty-eight hours, as at present, given food and water in strange surroundings and then hurried on board again.

Mr. Springer showed the people at the convention that the cattle on the Western plains frequently of their own volition go forty-eight hours without water, visiting the streams and water holes only once in two days. He had photographs showing how the animals have to be beaten to make them leave the cars, how they stumble and fall and are trampled upon in going up and down the chutes, and how upon release frequently make the first use of their larger quarters to go to fighting. In the collection were pictures of beef killed at Chicago and Omaha, in which whole sides of meat were ruined by contusions and bruises, resulting from the rough treatment required by the law enacted at the behest of the Humane Society. While the cattle are in the car, Mr. Springer showed, they are so packed together that each acts as a buffer for the other, and they suffer little actual injury.

The National Live Stock Association wants to have the Interstate Commerce law, which now fixes the limit of single trips of cattle at twenty-eight hours, amended so as to make

the limit of time which cattle may be carried without stops, for food and water forty hours. The aid of the National Humane Society will be asked in making the change, purely as a humanitarian measure. If this is refused, the fight will probably be made in Congress.

Letter From Mr. Sotham.

The following letter from Mr. T. F. B. Sotham, president of the American Hereford Breeders' Association, at Chillicothe, Mo., gives an idea of the interest in the annual meeting of the National Live Stock Association next January in Salt Lake:

Mr. C. F. Martin, Denver, Colo.

"Friend Martin: If my presence at Salt Lake is any reciprocation for your this early fixing the dates of the meeting, I beg to assure you that I have promised my wife that I shall take her along, and our trip to Salt Lake is a foregone conclusion. I also will advise you that as president of the American Hereford Breeders' Association, that I have joined with the officers of other associations in assuring a company for two Pullman cars, Kansas City to Salt Lake and return, and I will do everything I can to add to the attendance.

"Yours faithfully,

"T. F. B. SOTHAM."

The matter of an auxiliary membership in the association will probably be the first subject disposed of at the initial meeting of the Executive Committee Jan. 14. Letters from several hundred breeders and feeders in districts where there are no live stock associations, have been received at headquarters asking that the constitution of the association be amended so as to admit them to membership, and it is quite probable that some favorable action will be taken, but under restrictions that will not disturb the voting power of associations that are now members.

There are 150 oleo dealers in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania.

NEW MEAT RULES FOR OMAHA.

City Attorney W. J. Connell, Omaha, Neb., has prepared rules for the control of the sale of meat, fish and game, in accordance with the suggestion of the city meat inspector, Dr. H. L. Ramacciotti, and will submit them to the advisory board at its next meeting.

The chief provision in the rules is that no meat shall be offered for sale in Omaha which does not bear the tag of a government, state or city inspector. This applies to all animals larger than a rabbit and makes it impossible to sell in the city the meat of any animal which was not inspected before it was killed.

Under the new rules butchering will not be allowed in any slaughter house within a radius of three miles of the city, unless the house is regularly inspected. A fee of 50 cents per head is to be charged for inspecting cattle, and the fee for calves, hogs and sheep is to be 25 cents per head. The city inspector will have nothing to do with the South Omaha packinghouses, as they are under the supervision of government inspectors.

In case the rules are adopted the slaughter of calves less than four weeks old, of pigs less than five weeks old and of lambs less than eight weeks old will be prohibited. Game fish and meat which are not in good condition are to be condemned by the inspector, who is also to have power to compel dealers to keep their refrigerators in a wholesome condition. Violators of the rules are to be fined \$100 or sent to jail for thirty days.

The old-time practice of using red lead for all steam, gas, oil or water joints has almost been discontinued because Dixon's Graphite Pipe-Joint Compound, manufactured by the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, has been found vastly superior in every way. With this material, better and tighter joints can be made, and if occasion arises for repairs or changes, joints can be taken apart without breakage or trouble.

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OLIVE OIL AND ITS MANY USES.

Olive oil suggests to the lay mind little beside salad, and statistics regarding the amount of olive oil annually imported would call up vistas of indigestion appalling even in this dyspeptic nation. Then, too, the facts about the adulteration of olive oil are calculated to harrow the feelings of a people opposed, on general principles, to being cheated. By far the largest share of our olive oil is imported from France. The best and the worst comes from Italy. The olives of Lucca, in fact of the whole Tuscan district, are famous for their flavor, and make the most delicious olive oil on the market; but the Italians haven't the practical business ability of the French, and have never made the oil industry compete with that of France. The market for French oil is so great that the olive crop of France is always inadequate to supply the demand, and every year many French manufacturers send into Italy, buy up Italian oil, clarify it, and sell it under their own labels. French oil of the best quality is thought by connoisseurs to be inferior to the best Italian oil for the very reason which makes it more attractive in appearance. It is more thoroughly clarified, and the process improves its appearance, but removes much of the albumen, which is the chief source of value and flavor in olive oil. In earlier days the olives were gathered by shaking the trees; but that practice has been abandoned, because it was proved that the bruising of the fruit harmed the flavor of the oil. Now, the olive pickers climb into the trees and pick each olive separately, laying it carefully in a basket. The fruit is crushed in presses much like our cider presses, and the oil is allowed to stand until a sediment forms. Then it is poured off into another cask and allowed to stand once more. After it is fairly clear, it is strained through cotton wool, or through a mixture of charcoal and sand, and is then ready for adulteration and packing. Fully three-fourths of the olive oil on the market is more or less adulterated, usually with cotton-seed oil; but the quality of the olive oil generally sold has improved greatly within recent years. There was a time when foreign manufacturers expressed in their own vernacular the theory that any old olive oil would go. The oil is shipped in bottles or in bulk. Some dealers, among them many of our most trustworthy firms, prefer to buy oil in bulk, test it, and put it up under their own labels, guaranteeing its purity. Other dealers buy it in bulk for other reasons. They buy good oil, adulterate it to suit their wishes, and then bottle it under a fictitious foreign label. It is guaranteed pure by some firm that does not exist. Trustworthy foreign makers usually put up various grades of oil, and their first quality grade is to be trusted. Only a comparatively small percentage of the olive oil imported by this country is used for culinary purposes. Large quantities of the purest brands are employed for medicinal use, the remarkable remedial and alimentary value of the pure oil being a well-established fact in medicine. In the treatment of gall stones it has been found an efficacious agent, and in other diseases, tuberculosis, scrofula, anemia, etc., its curative qualities are of great value. Hundreds of gallons of olive oil are also imported annually for use in the preparation of soaps, pomades, and lotions of all kinds; and yet a pure olive oil soap is rare as the dodo. Great quantities of the cheapest quality of oil are used in our silk and woolen factories. It is made from the pulp of the olives, is shipped, in large wooden casks, and is admitted free of duty because intended for use in manufacture. A well-known importer, when asked about the grades of olive oil, said: "I have just ordered 200 gallons of French and Italian oil. The rest will be adulterated with my full knowledge and consent. A great many cus-

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tomers will not pay a price for olive oil which will enable us to pay the duty on pure oil and make a profit. They say that there are oils on the market for a lower price, and that they will buy them. We must meet competition; but our first grade oil is absolutely reliable, and I don't mind telling you that when anyone says he will sell you pure French olive oil for less than 5s per gallon he's lying. It can't be done. Very good oil is made of California olives, but the value of the land and the cost of labor make its price higher than that of the best imported oils; and the chemical qualities of the Lucca oil give Lucca olives a flavor that no others can equal. English and American capitalists are talking of going in for the oil industry in Tuscany. If they do, you'll see Italian oil hum, and France will have to look to her laurels."—London Grocers' Monthly.

GERMANY'S NEW IMPORT TARIFF.

It appears that agrarian influence has been at work in the preparation of the new German import tariff. The Hamburg Chamber of Commerce says: "It would seem more proper to assist the German farmer by doing away with the import duty on feed stuffs and fertilizers, his chief requirements for production, rather than by increasing the duty on his products."

PACKING.

The use of proper packing in an engine room in manufacturing establishments is a very important one. The Peerless Rubber Manufacturing Company, of New York, issues a circular on the inside pages of which are eloquent illustrations representing the tired, brain-racked engineer who uses poor grades of packing and consequently devotes all his Sundays and holidays to repacking and fixing up, while the other picture is a happier one showing the engineer who uses the "Rainbow" packing and therefore does not have to be constantly patching up, but is enabled to spend his holidays and Sundays with his family and to enjoy needed recreation.

The Eclipse sectional gasket according to the manufacturers, is the only tubular gasket in the world that will hold 3,000 lbs. pressure and that will do the work, because it is the only tubular gasket that is made of the celebrated Rainbow packing compound. The "Peerless Spiral Piston and Valve Rod Packing" is another of this company's products which is deservedly popular. As an evidence of this fact, B. F. Huntsberry, engineer of the



The Pressed Steel Car Co., one of the largest concerns in this country, have just ordered two very large filters for their works at McKees Rocks, Pa.

This is a strong endorsement of the absolute first quality of the

CROSS OIL FILTER

The Filter that not only saves half your oil bills but is an ornament to any engine room.

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The Burt Manufacturing Co., Akron, O., U.S.A.

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We also manufacture the BURT EXHAUST HEAD.

This invention is a Casing for boiling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

FINANCIAL.

New York Office of
THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.,

27 Beaver St., N. Y. City, Nov. 8, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company and a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Common Stock for the year ending August 31, 1900, both dividends payable on December 1, 1900, at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau Street, New York City.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on November 15, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M., December 7, 1900.

JUSTUS E. RALPH, Secretary.

Columbus Electric Light and Power Co., of Columbus, O., wrote the Peerless Rubber Mfg. Co. as follows:

"I mail you to-day a piece of Peerless Piston and Valve Rod Packing that I removed from No. 4 Engine that has been in service since Aug. 29, 1896. It has been running on an average of 12 hours a day, 600 feet per minute, for 17 months and 9 days. I can say that it is the best packing I have ever used in this place and I have been running here for over 14 years. We are using it through our entire plant, 15 engines in all."

Robert R. Greene, chief engineer John F. Betz & Son Brewing Co., Ltd., of Philadelphia, Pa., writes the company as follows:

"The 'Success' Diagonal Expansion, semimetallic spiral piston packing, which we have used now for over a year, has given us entire satisfaction, both for steam and ammonia. We have it in our several plants and we can highly recommend it to the trade as a successful packing. We have it in use on 100-ton De La Vergne ice machine, two 75-ton Boylton machines, also two 50-ton Consolidated."

Those who need anything in the line of packing would do well to communicate with the Peerless Rubber Mfg. Co.

Isaac A. Wright, executor of the estate of William Askew, who died at his home in Kansas City, Mo., in January last, has been sued in the Circuit Court for \$25,000 by the Siegel-Sanders Live Stock Commission Company, which was organized about a year ago. The petition recites that when the company was organized the late Mr. Askew subscribed to 250 shares of the capital stock of the organization, and which he declined to pay.

4 Gold Medals

At the Paris Exposition of 1900, Swift and Company's exhibit was awarded four gold medals, as follows:

Gold Medal for

Model Refrigerator Car and contents
Swift's Export Fresh Beef and Pork

Gold Medal for Provisions

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Swift's Premium Hams | Swift's Short Cut Mess Pork |
| Swift's Premium Bkfst Bacon | Swift's Rolled Boneless Beef |
| Swift's Premium Sliced Bacon | Swift's Sweet Pkld Beef Tongues |
| Swift's Premium Leaf Lard | Swift's Beef Ext and Beef Fluid |
| Swift's Silver Leaf Lard | Swift's Summer Sausages |
| Swift's Neutral Lard | Swift's Butterine |
| Swift's Cotosuet | Swift's Premium Pig Pork |
| Swift's Kenwood Extra India Mess Beef | |

Gold Medal for Oils

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Pure Neatsfoot Oil | Extra W. S. Lard Oil |
| Extra Neatsfoot Oil | No. 1 Lard Oil |
| Cold Test Neatsfoot Oil | Oleo Oil |

Gold Medal for Stearines

Lard Stearine
Oleo Stearine

Swift and Company

Packing Plants at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph and St. Paul
Over Two Hundred and Fifty Branch Houses in the United States.

LAW QUESTIONS

[To give free legal advice to its subscribers in matters affecting their affairs, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER has retained the law firm of HEYN & COVINGTON, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, 135 Broadway, New York City.]

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER receives from time to time a large number of inquiries, involving interesting points of law. To properly answer the most important of them this paper has secured the services of MESSRS. HEYN & COVINGTON, to whom all legal matters are submitted for opinion. These answers are given to subscribers free and only through the columns of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Every one sending such questions for answer must sign his full name and address. No anonymous questions or those signed with initials will be answered. We will only give the initials or some mark of recognition in the answer so that the correspondent will recognize his question. Subscribers will please say from what state they wish to have the answer on the law as the laws of the different states differ. Don't ride a free horse to death. Ask for the law you need on important matters. The answer will be given to us by these attorneys and published free for you in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Address all questions to "LAW DEPARTMENT."

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
150 Nassau Street, New York City.

Stake-holder, Newark, N. J.—A short time ago some men came into my store and told me that they had a bet on the election, and wanted me to act as stake-holder, and each one gave me \$100. As I remember it, the bet was as to the plurality in this county of one of the candidates. Now, one of the men claims that he intended to bet not on the plurality but on the majority, and he wants the money, and so does the other man, and he threatens that unless it is paid he is going to cause me trouble. I don't believe that the bet was made as he claims it to have been made, and I write to inquire whether he can make me any trouble.

A. Election bets and all other kinds of bets are absolutely void at law. Neither one of the bettors could sue the other, because an election bet is not a valid contract. The stakeholder has nothing to gain and everything to lose by accepting the money from the bettors, for if he pays it over to either party the other can sue him for the return of the amount deposited. So, in your case, the safest thing for you to do is to pay each party the amount deposited by him, and refuse to have anything to do with deciding the bet. If you do not do this you may have to pay the money twice.

Proprietor, Brooklyn, L. I.—A valuable dog belonging to me was stolen recently, and last week I learned that a man in this city had bought the dog. I went to see the man and found that he had purchased the dog at a large establishment which makes a business of buying and selling dogs. He paid \$200 for the dog, and says that he will not give up the dog because he came by him honestly, and he showed me the receipts of the establishment. Can I make him return the dog to me?

The dog belongs to you, and the mere fact that the man who bought him, paid a good price for him and acted in good faith, does not in any way affect your right of ownership. The thief could not make a valid sale of the dog, and whoever bought the dog took no better title to him than the thief had, which was no title at all. Therefore, you can get your dog back by an action of replevin, or you can sue the man for the value of the dog.

Inquirer, St. Louis, Mo.—In substance your question is as to the interpretation of the new game law of the State of New York with reference to fish and game brought into the State from other parts of the country.

In the number of The National Provisioner of Oct. 20, 1900, we had occasion to answer an inquiry regarding the game law of the State of New York. To this answer we would refer you. The highest court of this State has recently held that the prohibition against the possession of certain fish during the closed season applied only to such fish as are taken from the waters of this State, and not to those imported from a foreign State or country. The game law with reference to both fish and game provides that the killing, catching and possession of fish or game in the closed season shall subject a person to certain civil penalties as well as to punishment. The highest court in this State, however, has held that the statute intends only to prohibit the possession of such game or fish in the closed season if the game or fish is caught or killed here in this State. If the game or fish is brought from another State, its possession, even in the closed season, is not unlawful, and a person could not be punished for possessing the same. The Court holds in substance that if the statute were interpreted otherwise, it would be infringing upon Interstate commerce.

B. G., New York.—Where can I find the date of birth of a party born in New York city?

The Department of Health has a complete record of all births, marriages and deaths, and you can obtain a certificate of birth from the department on the payment of a small fee.

Subscriber, Indianapolis, Ind.—A customer in New York gave us a note, and when it was due it was presented at his place of business, but we learned that he had moved. Must we present it to him personally, or will presentation at his former place of business be sufficient, as we do not know where he now is.

You do not state what kind of note you have. If the note is payable at his former place of business, then presentation at that former place of business is certainly sufficient. In fact, it is the law of this State and of many other States that when a specific sum of money is made payable on demand or at a specific time at a particular place, no demand at the time or place prior to the commencement of a suit is necessary. The commencement of a suit is itself a sufficient demand. Of course, it is usual and customary as well as expedient to make a personal demand.

* Mr. W. L. Gregson has resigned the presidency of the Chicago Packing & Provision Company and Levy Mayer resigned from the board of directors. Mr. Pearson, who will succeed him, represents the large interests that are bringing about the liquidation. The directors will meet later in the month and probably take steps towards the final winding up of the affairs of the concern. It is announced that the protesting common stockholders will go into court next week in an effort to prevent the liquidation. The American corporation decided to liquidate. Francis Beidler and Caleb H. Marshall were elected to take the places of W. L. Gregson and Levy Mayer on the board of directors. As Granger Farwell has proxies from the English company the liquidation is now in charge of himself and Mr. Pearson. The directors decided to offer the plant at Nebraska City, Neb., for sale. Mr. Gregson will engage in the commission business with offices in the Royal Insurance Building, Chicago.

* Directors of the International Packing Company have met and formally voted to pass the semi-annual interest on the debenture bonds, due this month. The annual meeting of stockholders will be held the third week in November.

INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION.

Car Lot Classes Big Stock Show Feature.

Fat stock is the ultimate end of the breeder's skill and that the carloads and pen lots of range stock, fat cattle, hogs and sheep and the Agricultural college displays of feeding tests will be the features of greatest interest in the forthcoming International Live Stock Exposition goes without saying. In fact, the branches mentioned must be looked to for the future development of the show from every standpoint. The breeding displays and sales will enable the feeders, farmers and live stock raisers generally to see the types they are most interested in, and determine by the block test decisions of the judges what animals, foods and methods give the best results in meat production.

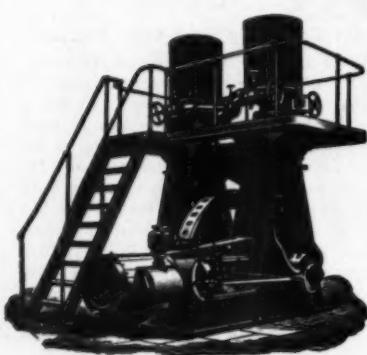
The contest promises to be very spirited in all classes. The range cattle owners should fill completely all the classes prepared for them, as the purses are liberal, and the arrangement by districts of the various producing sections enables all parts of the country to be represented, with an opportunity of securing remuneration for what expense may be incurred.

Feeders and live stock farmers from all parts of the country have signified their intention of coming to this exposition, and range men will have the best opportunity ever offered them of putting their stock before the live stock world. Heavy trading will doubtless result from the display made. The southern or western ranchmen and the northern or eastern buyer will meet here with better facilities for trading than offered at any other live stock meet.

The feeder will have an opportunity at displaying his ability to produce the highest quality of edible meat to a larger crowd of his fellow live stock men and consumers than ever before attended a fat stock show, while buyers from all parts of the world will be here in numbers to see and learn. The foreign buyers of American meats, as well as the consumer, will be here to see this grand exhibition of fat stock. This exposition has been heralded all over the civilized globe, and the amount of foreign interest manifested in it is phenomenal. The show coming off at a time so near the Christmas season these buyers will not go back empty handed, but will vie with each other in securing the prize winners, and as all cannot get the first prize stock a large number will buy what they can get from those entered in competition. From the interest taken in this show, gotten up as it is, it rests with the live stock people only of this country to determine what can be done to make it a recurring annual event. The live stock people of the United States should see to it that the carload and pen display is the leading feature of the exposition.

Those who intend feeding animals for competition either in the single, pen or carload fat classes at the International Live Stock Exposition are urgently requested to weigh such animals at time feeding is begun, at frequent intervals during feeding, and also to keep careful records of the kinds and quantities of feed used in making them fit for display and sale.

Under the rules of the International Live Stock Exposition owners of Western range herds of cattle can feed or have fed carloads of cattle from their ranch districts in the feeding States and enter them for competition in the district classes provided. This is in addition to the liberal premiums offered for carloads of grass cattle or feeders. Ranchmen who contemplate taking advantage of this opportunity should act at once.



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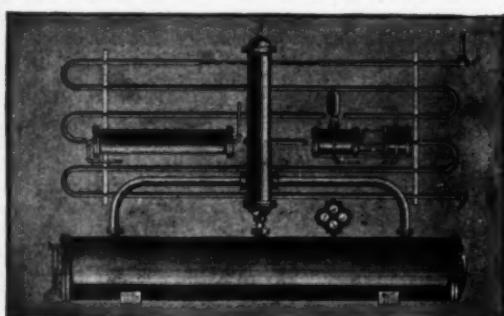
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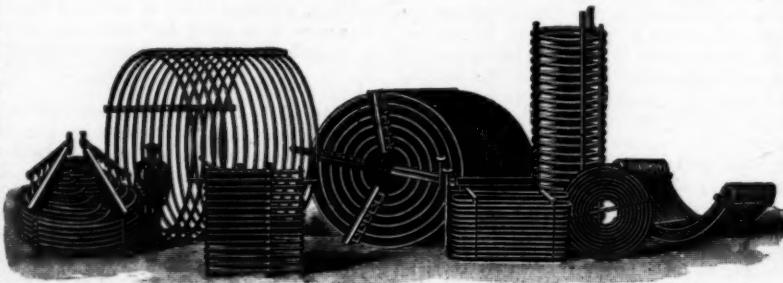
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CARBONIC ANHYDRIDE SYSTEM.

THE COCHRAN COMPANY, - - LORAIN, O.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

—The Crystal Ice & Preserving Company, Marietta, O., has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock.

—The Nace & Swartley Company, capital stock \$50,000, has been incorporated in Camden, N. J. The company will deal in dairy products.

—Incorporated: Independence Ice Company, of Independence, Ia., capital \$3,000; incorporators: H. Burlingham, Thomas Edwards, P. McCorstin, E. J. Smith, M. A. Dougherty.

—The Chenango Valley Dairy Co., of Greene, N. Y., has been formed with \$6,000 capital. The directors are Nathan Smith, James Chantler and H. F. Hoag, of Greene.

—G. W. Weatherly, of the Weatherly Creamery Co., has leased the Gilbert brick building at Junction City, Ore., for a term of five years and will establish a creamery there at once.

—The William S. Sohn Brewing Company, Cincinnati, O., has been incorporated with \$300,000 capital, by W. S. Sohn, W. F. Hess, F. Herrmann, M. L. Alexander, J. Finn and J. G. Sohn.

—The New York State Dairymen's Association will hold its twenty-fourth annual convention at Watertown, N. Y., on Dec. 11, 12 and 13. There will be an exhibition of dairy machinery.

—The Bridgeport (Cal.) Creamery Company has been incorporated with these directors: Aaron Newfield, Point Arena; John Clough, J. D. Caughey, J. Walsh, J. M. Tall, Bridgeport; capital stock, \$10,000.

—The Tlascalapa Creamery Company has been incorporated at Trenton, N. J.; capital, \$75,000. The incorporators: Miles L. Kinney,

New York; Investors' Bond & Security Company, attorneys, New York.

—The Frank M. Shaffer Ice Co., Johnstown, Pa., has been incorporated to supply ice; capital, \$15,000; incorporators, F. M. Shaffer, G. E. Coonrod, W. A. Bipf, J. J. Horsick and A. E. Kuhne, all of Johnstown.

—The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, Canada, has received a cablegram from its agent in Liverpool and Manchester stating that the shipment of tender fruits made in cold storage per the Ss. "Manchester City," from Montreal, October 15, has been landed in perfect condition.

—The Automatic Refrigerator Company of America, of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated to manufacture and sell machines for making ice; capital, \$1,000,000; incorporators, S. H. Foster, G. W. Dunclee, F. N. Morrill, C. Borland, C. A. Watrous, all of Brookline, Mass.; W. G. Nash, attorney, Boston, Mass.

—Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario, proposes the establishment of a dressed meat industry; in other words, the slaughtering of cattle in Canada and sending the meat to Liverpool in cold storage. The Government, he says, is prepared to guarantee 4 per cent. interest on \$250,000 for five years, for the purpose of furthering the scheme.

—Suffolk (Va.) is to have an ice plant. Mr. Shoop and Mr. Withers, of the Shoop-Withers Company, will soon start work. The factory is expected to cost \$15,000 or \$20,000, and will make 20 tons of ice daily. It is the company's intention to have the plant in operation early next year. The proposed enterprise is one that has long been needed in Suffolk.

—The New Century apartment house, at the northwest corner of 79th street and West End avenue, New York, will have a cold storage plant, each kitchen having a cold store room, and there being also a compartment for cold storage for each apartment in the basement for provisions. This new building is now approaching completion. William B. Francke is the architect and owner.

—The Vilter Manufacturing Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., the well-known manufacturers of refrigerators, is closing a contract to ship a complete set of brewing machinery to Japan, the first ever sent from America to that country. Mr. Shimogo, the promoter of the enterprise, accompanied by S. Yamamoto, of New York, was in Milwaukee last week. They decided to adopt the plans of the Vilter Company, although they have visited all the European manufacturers of brewing machinery. The Vilter Company will be able to furnish the plant, which will cost about \$100,000, in three months, whereas the foreign manufacturers could not finish it in less than six. Mr. Shimogo is interested in five breweries in Japan. This plant will be located in Kioto and will be the first all-American plant in Japan.

—The Consumers of Long Island City, N. Y., have organized an opposition to the Ice Trust. The new organization, the Queens Borough Dealers' and Consumers' Ice Company, Limited, formed for the manufacture of ice from distilled water, is incorporated with a capital of \$25,000, and its principal office is in Long Island City. It is provided in the articles of incorporation that the board of eleven directors is to be composed, as far as practicable, of three retail ice dealers, two hotelkeepers, two retail grocers, two retail butchers and two investors. The Board of Directors for the first year consists of the following: Joseph Lenz, B. F. Bain, Christian Tanges, Frederick Schluer, William W. Wright, Herman Folcke, Ferdinand Tordik, Adolph Beyer, Charles A. Brook, Alfred P. Hodges and Frederick G. Walters, all of Long Island City.

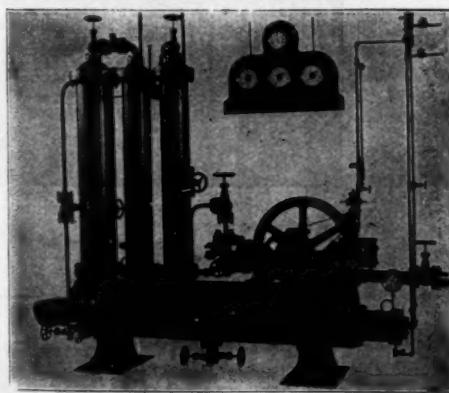
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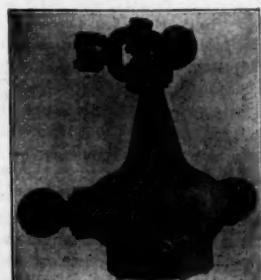
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Regulates flow of weak liquor to absorber.

—The Reymann Brewing Co., of Wheeling, will build a \$30,000 ice plant at Sistersville, W. Va.

—The Marietta (O.) Ice Co. has increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$75,000 for the purpose of enlarging its business.

—The County Commissioners of Omaha, Neb., are discussing the feasibility of putting in an ice plant at the county poor farm.

—The Lytic Ice Company, of Abilene, Tex., has asked for charter with a capital of \$50,000. Corporators: J. E. Lowden, Fred. Cockrell and J. B. Ritchie.

—A Missouri dairyman wants to put in a cheese factory at Oklahoma City, Okla. Secretary George, of the City Club at Oklahoma City, has his name, and is in communication with him.

—The Frick Manufacturing Company, of Waynesboro, Pa., has received orders for a 12-ton ice making plant for the Barbadoes, West Indies, and a 60-ton refrigerating plant for Coatesville, Pa.

—The Crisp Co-operative Creamery Co., of Crisp, Ga., has been incorporated to do a creamery business. Corporators: H. H. Waters, J. C. Bander, W. F. Hansen, C. M. Willard, E. E. Harris, all of Crisp.

—The Bridgeport Creamery Co., of Bridgeport, Cal., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000 to do a general creamery business. Corporators: A. Newfield, Port Arena; J. Cough, J. D. Caughey, J. Walsh, J. W. Hall, all of Bridgeport.

—The Jacob Dold Packing Co. contemplate putting in a new cold storage plant at Wichita, Kan., at a cost of about \$60,000. The matter will finally be settled by the end of this month. It will be twice the capacity of the present storage capacity.

—The Cudahy Packing Company will spend at least \$12,000 on repiping the old Whitaker plant at Wichita, Kan., just acquired by the company. This includes steam, ammonia and water pipes. It is hoped to have the overhauling of the old plant finished by Jan. 1.

—The High Point (Va.) Ice and Coal Company has been incorporated with capital of \$10,000, to manufacture ice and conduct fuel business. A. M. Rankin is president, H. C. Field vice-president and Wade Rankin secretary-treasurer. The company will contract for an ice plant at once.

—Letters patent have been issued in Ottawa, Can., under date of Nov. 2, incorporating the Canada Cold Storage Company, Ltd., of Montreal, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The charter members are Messrs. Eustache, H. Barchard, solicitor; William F. Robinson, manager; Laurence Macfarlane, advocate; Arthur R. Holden and Ernest E. Vipond, all of the city of Montreal.

—It is expected that the new building of the Ottawa (Can.) Dairy Company will be completed between Dec. 1 and Dec. 15. The structure will be three stories in height and will be very attractive in appearance. The cold storage department will be on the first floor. Apparatus for the cold storage part of the factory's equipment is from the Creamery Package Mfg. Co., of Chicago, and will be of the most modern type.

—Ground has been broken in Lake Charles, La., preparatory to laying the foundation for the new boiler-house at the ice, light and water works plant at the foot of Ryan street, in that city. About Dec. 1 the company will commence the work of placing in position for the summer's use their new 500-ton ice plant. With the increase of the capacity of the ice plant the company will be able to ship at least a carload a day.

—The stockholders of the new Citizens' Ice Company, of Altoona, Pa., held a meeting last week. Carl Olmes presided. The different makes of ice-making machines were discussed and it was decided to postpone making a

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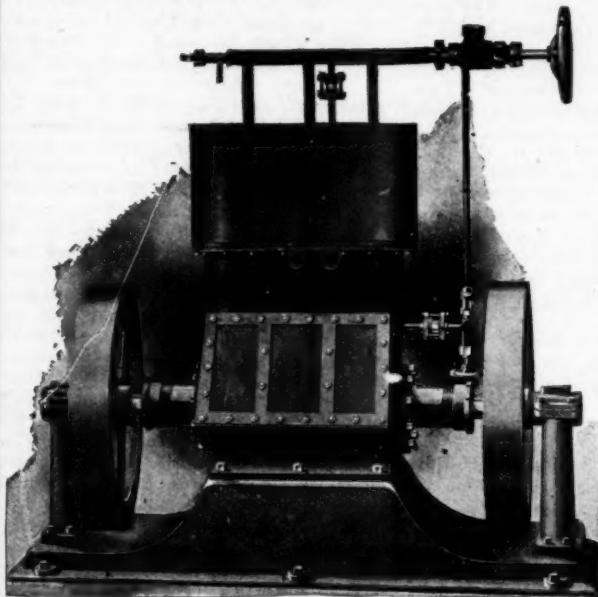
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choice for a month. Just as soon as the stock of the company has all been subscribed a charter will be applied for and when this has been accomplished an ice-making machine will be selected and the erection of the plant begun.

FOREIGN REFRIGERATION ITEMS.

The trial of the case of the New Zealand Refrigerating Company vs. the New Zealand Shipping Company, involving a claim for \$7,500 for alleged breach of contract, has been under way at Dunedin, New Zealand. The case arose out of the shutting out of the Ss. Waimate of a number of lambs. The plaintiff received a verdict of \$2,940 expenses of storage, etc., and \$729 for loss of market. Leave was given to the shipping company to move for a reduction of damages for the loss of market.

The Cape Parliament has been considering a motion in favor of the provision of cold storage accommodation at the more important railway stations in the colony, and of cool cars for use on the railways.

A record discharge was effected recently in Liverpool, Eng., at the steamer Zero, one of the "Z" line, bringing frozen meat regularly from the River Plate for the River Plate Fresh Meat Co., Ltd., when 23,000 sheep and 2,800 qrs. of beef were landed between 7 a. m. and noon of the following day—22 working hours. The meat was stored at Eastmans, Ltd.

The Frozen Meat Trade Association, 57 Charterhouse street, London, Eng., has issued a memorandum regarding the efforts made to secure some material improvement in the method of handling shipments of meat at the time of discharge in London.



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THE ICE BUSINESS IN EUROPE.

(Continued from last week.)

"In Switzerland there are no ice factories to speak of, a very fine grade of natural ice being harvested in the rivers flowing from the Alps, and in the famous lakes of this beautiful country.

"When entering Italy by the west coast, the first town you reach that has an ice plant is Leghorn. This plant, of about twenty tons daily capacity, is kept in operation for the purpose of furnishing ice to the numerous warships of the various Mediterranean squadrons. While I was there Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, was anchored in the harbor 'icing,' so to speak, preparing for its long journey to New York. The ice is sold to the warships upon a basis of \$10 per English ton of 2,240 pounds, and the factory pays \$7 per ton for English coal.

In Rome there are four ice factories, the output of which supplies the hotels, hospitals, etc. The Quirinal, the royal palace of the king of Italy, has a small De La Vergne machine of ten tons capacity, the same being used for refrigerating meat boxes, making a small quantity of ice and carafes.

"The Neapolitans, as a general rule, are so poor that Naples cannot support ice factories worthy of notice. This city, the largest in Italy, with its 550,000 people, is said to contain more beggars than any other city in the world, irrespective of size. Ice is regarded here as a luxury, so much so that when I received my bill at the hotel, I found charged upon the same, twice a day, an item of twenty-five centesimi (5 cents American money), for glace served to cool the wine I drank at lunch and at dinner. Thus I paid 10 cents a day in order to get wine, the popular drink of the country, in a suitable condition to drink. It is hardly necessary to remark that it is only tourists, and the Americans in particular, who insist upon being served with ice. The Italians, seemingly, do not consider it necessary to cool their wine before drinking.

"When making an inspection of the ruins of Pompeii, I saw no evidences of an icemaking plant, although before the city was destroyed, 1,800 years ago, the wine dealers kept their products cool, as is evidenced by the sub-basements built below the wine stores, and which are intact even to this day. It would not have surprised me to have found some remnant of an ice-making plant among the ruins, for the reason that the Pompeians had everything that one could wish for. In the Pompeian museum you can find almost everything from a bougie to a cooking stove, of which the modern appliance is but a copy, all of which were made of bronze.

"There are no special features connected with the ice business in the other large cities of Italy until we come to Venice, which is probably the most remarkable city in the world. As all know, in this unique place all the streets are waterways. There is not a horse in the city, and ice is transported from the factories to the point of delivery in gondolas, and from the gondolas the delivery man carries the ice, in a peculiar sort of iron box strapped to his back, in to the building. The blocks of ice weigh eighty pounds each, and two blocks are carried in each box.

"During the time I was in Milan, there was an ice war existing between the old and a recently installed plant, a state of affairs not unfamiliar to ice men in this country. What this means can more readily be understood when it is considered that coal in Milan costs \$8 per ton, the same, like nearly all the coal used in Italy, being Welsh steaming coal, probably the finest coal of its kind in the world. The one redeeming feature about ice making in Italy is the cheapness of labor. The usual wages paid are three liras (60 cents) a day to engineers and one to two liras to firemen; drivers, wagon men and other help in like proportion.

(To be continued.)

THE MARKET REVIEWS

PROVISIONS AND LARD

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Weekly Review.

SLIGHTLY FLUCTUATING MARKETS
—ALTERNATELY WEAK AND STEADIER PRICES—NO MARKED CHANGES LOOKED FOR IMMEDIATELY, BUT THE DRIFT LIKELY TO BE EASIER ON ANY INCREASED RECEIPTS OF SWINE AND DESPITE THE SMALL STOCKS OF THE PRODUCTS—GOOD HOME DEMANDS, BUT EXPORTERS CONSERVATIVE BUYERS.

The remarkably small stocks of the products have been pointed to by a good portion of the trade as likely to influence a better line of prices. Our contention has been for two or three weeks contrary to that belief, and has held that with the light supplies there would be less to protect as concerns values and that the packers consequently would consider more the getting in of swine supplies upon an easier basis, and would probably influence a lower range of prices for the products in order to weaken the hog markets. It is essential that the new packing should be laid down upon a lower range of prices, and while the present conservative temper continues on the part of the foreign markets over buying the products there is the less reason for supporting their prices. Of course, the home demands are good for essentially everything in the list, but this home trade buying has been for so long a time of an energetic character that it is natural to suppose that it will ease up shortly and form an additional reason for packers to consider values of swine supplies rather than those of the products. We look for unsettled conditions through November and December, with the advantage most of the time with buyers. Prices of the products are already rather high by comparison with those usual at this time of the year, and a risk would be taken to buy hogs at values to conform to them. It must be considered, however, that no matter the extent of the packing through the two most active swine marketing months of the year that the supplies of the products by January could not be up to normal holdings, and that possibly by that time the packers will consider the prices of the products more than figuring over obtaining the hogs cheap. Without question the movement forward of the swine, large or small, will in the near future determine the course of the markets for the products. A better idea could be had of the supplies of swine with colder weather. It is not thought that the farmers are dissatisfied with the range of prices on the hogs, but that larger supplies are held back awaiting a cold spell. Ordinarily cold weather starts better prices for hogs, as well as bringing in larger supplies. It is quite probable that packers will have more difficulty than usual in keeping values of the swine down because of their short holdings of the products and the competition that will prevail among them over the swine supplies. The productions now may be said to be closely sold up, even though there is conservative interest of foreign markets, as with the little interest from shippers com-

bined with the liberal home trading, there is a good deal of trouble found in meeting all demands for the products promptly. The speculation this week has been more in the January option, and at concessions it has taken more the long side, although without doubt there is considerable short interest in that month. But few shorts, however, are found in November and December, while it would be possible to squeeze them sharply. Indeed, sensational developments are possible at any time, but of a temporary order, as unquestionably the general drift of affairs is easier. No radical declines in prices, however, are likely at any time, as the small stocks of the products forbid them. The European markets furnish buying orders more to fill in an assortment, while this conservative temper is likely to prevail with them for some time, if not through the season. Last year at this time they were able to buy the products upon a cheap basis and felt that they took no risk in making large accumulations; this year, however easier prices may be than at present, they will be sufficiently high to induce hesitancy over buying beyond actual needs. The indifference of the foreigners over buying extends to everything in the fat and meat lines. Then again all sources abroad will depend more than in the previous year upon their home-grown hogs.

The New York market has been without especial vitality this week. It has shown a little business with England for Western steam lard at easier prices, and a steady, moderate trading with continent shippers. City lard has been taken up close to production, either by the refiners or exporters. Compound lard has had a better sale this week here and at the West, but briskness in it awaits a more settled pure lard market. The city cutters have been able to hold the prices of bellies to a firm basis, as they are closely sold up on wants of the mining regions and other near markets. The ham trading is very slow and buyers get the advantage over prices. Shoulders also are at easier prices. The sales here up to this writing for the week have been: 900 bbls. mess pork at \$12.25@13.50, now \$12.25@13.25; 375 bbls. city, formerly at \$15.50@16.25. Short clear is quite scarce and brings \$14@17, with 300 bbls. sold, including 175 bbls. at \$16@16.50; 1,500 tcs. Western steam lard, in part through from the West, for England, at \$7.45@7.50, now \$7.45; 1,050 tcs. city lard, of which 500 tcs. for export at \$7, \$7.05@7.25 for export, and \$7.40@7.50 for iron bound packages. Compound lard is sold mainly at 6½c. In city cut meats, sales of 65,000 pounds pickled bellies, 12 lbs. av. at 9¾c; 14 lbs. av. at 9¾c, and light averages at 10½c; 100 boxes backs sold on p.t., quoted at 6¾c; 150 boxes dry salted Eastern bellies, with 8½c quoted; 2,000 pickled shoulders at 6¾c; 6,500 pickled hams at 9¾@9½c.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 4,625 bbls. pork, 12,775,520 pounds lard, and 16,887,491 pounds meats. Corresponding week last year: 2,757 bbls. pork, 12,924,736 pounds lard, and 11,064,424 pounds meats.

BEEF.—English shippers have paid \$15 for city extra India mess. Home demands moderate; barreled, extra mess, \$8.50@9; family, \$11.50@12; packet, at \$10@10.50.

(For Friday's closings see page 18.)

The Pressed Steel Car Company, of McKee's Rocks, Pa., have just ordered two very large Cross Oil filters from the Burt Manufacturing Company, of Akron, Ohio.

COTTONSEED OIL

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Weekly Review.

EXPORT DEMAND UNIMPORTANT—ALL FOREIGN MARKETS LOWER—DULNESS HERE AND WEAKER PRICES—SEED SUPPLIES ON OFFER AT STILL LOWER FIGURES.

It has been a broken week in business through the disturbance from the elections. Enough has transpired, however, to indicate the drift of affairs in the near future. It may be said that conditions all around are more in favor of buyers this week than in the period covered by our previous review. The situation has spiritless features in the bearing down hard upon prices by the few buyers and the neglect of offerings on the part of essentially all foreign markets. As prices yield here in a slight degree, bids from the other side, which have not been at any time latterly within 1@2c of asking figures, are further reduced. Aside, however, from the indicated depressing factors it may be said that it is considered poor policy to support the oil markets at present. Therefore, all adverse influences are allowed to work their limit. It is, naturally, just now, more the desire to get seed supplies upon a safe operating basis than to get the protection of the oil market, while little could be accomplished in attempted marketing of the oil with the present apathetic feeling of all buyers. The mills throughout the Middle Atlantic sections are now very conservative buyers of seed, in view of its declining prices and the easier look of the oil markets, while with the dulness over buying the planters and others holding the seed are making more of an effort to find buyers of it. The seed prices are very irregular, depending upon the urgency at any time over obtaining it or the anxiety of the holders over securing as close late prices as possible. The general market values are certainly \$2@3 per ton cheaper than three weeks since. Even though the seed has come down in prices, the oil markets over the country have eased up in that degree that the mills can see nothing stimulating to buy it outside of the consideration of marketing the meal. This latter product seems to be urgently wanted and the productions of it are insufficient for demands. The middlemen who had bought seed more largely than usual, in the belief that they had the mills at their mercy are dropping their loads now rather generally. The planters want to sell their seed supplies at the modified prices because of the even better promises of the cotton crop and the lower prices for the staple. The absence of frost over the South to this late period gives an assurance of a satisfactory "top crop" yield. However, whatever weakness has developed at the seaboard markets over the oil, it cannot be said that the mills are willing further to modify their views for the product. Indeed, we think that many of the mills are inclined to be rather steadier in their views over prices this week. Most of the mills had largely sold their November production of oil ahead on wants mainly of the Western soapmakers and lard compounders. They now feel like running the chances of the market. This indisposition to press business

on the part of the mills is as marked in Texas and the Mississippi Valley as it is in the Middle Atlantic sections. The Texas mills have had least difficulty in getting seed as compared with the other sections. They have had, most of the time, some profit upon oil, whatever the prices of the seed, while they have had substantial returns on their meal. The West has bought most of the recent offerings of oil in Texas and the Valley. Because Texas has had much more favorable prices upon seed than the near Atlantic sections, that state has been able to offer refined oil at Galveston at decidedly lower prices than current at other seaboard markets. This has influenced the markets everywhere, particularly in view of the restricted export demand. Indeed, the prices at Galveston have had more effect upon views of foreign buyers than, perhaps, any other feature of the situation. While only moderate buying has been done by shippers at that Texas point, export business elsewhere has essentially come to a standstill. The French and general Mediterranean markets are all substantially under a trading basis. The Hull (Eng.) market declined on Wednesday 9d. That indicates the weak views of Mediterranean and other buyers, since England sells promptly, whatever the market. There is not much prospect of materially improved home demands for cotton oil. The demands for the various compounds are somewhat improved, but they are not likely to be active until the pure lard market has a more settled look; therefore, the home consumption of cotton oil is restricted. The small stock of pure lard had been counted upon by the trade as likely to stimulate its price, but it would seem as has been pointed out for two or three weeks in our provision market, that the packers, with less of the product to protect, as concerns its value would throw their efforts more to getting hogs cheaper, in order to

put the new packing down upon a cheaper basis; therefore, if supplies of swine run liberal in November and December—and this is probable—it is hardly likely that there will be a better lard market, except temporarily as a few shorts may show themselves. The tallow markets of the country, however, are becoming a little steadier; there are signs that foreign wants are stronger for the beef fat and that an easier ocean freight market only is needed to give more life to trading. However, a decided improvement in prices of tallow is hardly probable, because the probable situation of all other fats is against it. The best that can be said about tallow is that it may be supported to current at slightly higher prices. Cotton oil, however, is closer than usual the price of tallow, and could hardly be benefited by any possible steadier conditions of the beef fat. The mills, while getting seed even cheaper this week have been additionally favored by the disposition of the railroads throughout the South to carry it at reasonable rates. The receipts of new oil in New York have been increasing a little. Most of them had been sold ahead at substantially higher prices than those current. Then, again, some oil that had been bought cheap is coming in, and the latter is being offered for resale at easy prices, but still at a profit on the first investment. There is still a good deal of complaint over the quality of the oil, a number of the lots claimed not up to contract grade; but the grade of seed now being obtained by the mills will more generally make prime oil, and it is clear that even in the Middle Atlantic sections that more prime oil will be produced than had been expected. At the mills sales have been made of 30 tanks crude in Texas at 24@25c for December and January deliveries, 15 tanks do. in the Valley at 25@2c, 20 tanks do. in the Middle Atlantic sections at 25c. In New York, sales of 1,100

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bbls. prime yellow, spot and near delivery, at 33@33½c; 1,250 bbls. do., November delivery, at 33@33½c, now 32½c bid and 35c asked; 1,500 bbls. do., January to May deliveries, at 33c. Good off grade yellow, for January, offered at 31½c and 31½c bid.

Later.—The tone is decidedly firmer with a recovery of at least ½c per gallon, with very little oil arriving, and because as well of increased firmness of the mills, who are much more reserved in their offerings. It is believed, as well, that exporters would want to buy with a steadier position here, and that they would be encouraged by easier ocean freights. There is very little spot oil to be had and its price is uncertain. Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow, November, and 100 bbls., do., December, both at 32½c; 500 bbls., do., November to March, at 33c, and 3,500 bbls., do., November to March, at 33c; 33c is now bid for November and later deliveries and 33½c asked.

(For Friday's Closings, see page 18.)

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

Weekly Review.

TALLOW.—Thus far this week but little has been done in the Eastern markets, but it looks as though a steadier tone was likely to prevail. The foreign sources seem to be getting more courage over buying, particularly those upon the Continent, and while they have turned most of their orders upon the United Kingdom markets, yet a few of them have come here. Thus 750 tierces city in tierces have been sold here this week at 4½c for the Continent, and which makes 1,500 tierces within a fortnight at that price, while at the close 4½c is bid for more, while those people who could sell round lots are asking to 5c. The improved tone abroad has been indicated by the London auction sale this week, where fully 1,200 casks sold out of 1,500 casks offered, with the prices 6d higher. If ocean freight room should become easier, and which is probable this month, there would be more life to the Continent demand. Indeed, the advance in the English markets brings them very close to a trading basis here, and a light further let up in the ocean rates would probably bring them in as buyers. It would need only a little more of a competition for supplies here from these foreign sources to wake up our home trade demands. The home soap buyers have been dispirited over buying tallow by the close figuring of buyers of manufactured goods, but would not want the moderate supplies to get beyond their figuring. They are holding less than their usual supplies for this time of the year. Then, again, it is considered that nice grades of tallow are

not plenty at any Eastern point, and the accumulations of it at the West are less than usual. Materially increased demands from any quarter would improve the position at once. No marked advance in prices in any contingency is looked for, but rather the feeling that current prices or a shade above them could be supported in the event of a covering up of trading. It is considered that pure lard has been drifting easier in price despite its small stocks, and because packers are more interested in getting hogs cheaper than producing prices of the products. This has a bearing against tallow. Moreover, all other fats, cotton oil, etc., have been weakened in price latterly. There is not much city tallow in hogheads to be had, as the melters keep fairly well sold up steadily, while wherever obtainable 4½c is bid and 4¾c asked, which is ½c higher than last week. A sale was made at the close of last week of 50 hogheads city at 4½c. The country made is coming in very moderately, as usual in election week; it is closely bought up, either by home trade or export buyers, and is at steadier prices; sales have been 225,000 lbs. in lots at 4½@4¾c, as to quality. City edible is held at 5¾c. The Western markets are held a little firmer. At Chicago, prime packers quoted at 5½c, No. 1 do. at 4½@4¾c, No. 2 do. at 4½@4¾c, city renderers at 4½@4¾c, prime country at 4½@4¾c, and No. 2 do. at 4½@4¾c.

Later.—The tone is quite strong at the advance made this week. The sales of city in tierces for two weeks foot up fully 2,000 tierces at 4½c. To-day (Thursday) 4½c is bid for city in hhds. and 4¾c asked, with very little to be had, while city in tierces is held at 5c and 4¾c bid. Another lot of 100 hhds. city sold early in the week at 4½c. The contract deliveries to the home trade will probably go in at 4½c. City edible has sold in New York at 5½c for 250 tierces, and to 6c is now asked.

OLEO-STEARINE.—The large buyers are holding off this market. They do not like the look of the pure lard market and realize that unless there is a reaction in it that their wants of the stearine for the make of the compounds are not likely to be urgent. The indifferent buying here and at the West has caused some pressure to sell, particularly at the latter point, and lower prices result. At the West, sales have been 250,000 lbs. at 6½@6¾c, and it is believed that 6¾c would be accepted there for a large lot. In New York, 125,000 lbs., in lots, have been sold at 7½c, but now 7c is bid.

Later.—There is a disposition to sell in New York at 7c; while demands are lifeless. About 100,000 lbs. have been bought at the West to come here at a lay down price of 7c. The West has sold 250,000 lbs. at 6¾c.

LARD STEARINE.—The lard refiners want little of the stearine beyond their own

W. W. LEWIS,
MERIDIAN, MISS.

Provisions, Grain and Cottonseed Products,

Correspondence Solicited.

makes, and prices begin to soften. The Continent trading in refined lard is only moderately active and does not call for as much of the stearine as latterly. As to quality, 8½c quoted.

GREASE.—Home pressers as well as soap buyers are becoming a little more interested; they find serviceable grades not over plenty as the receipts from the West, where the prices are very well maintained, are only moderate. The tone is firmer. Sales of 175,000 lbs. white at 4½@5½c, chiefly at 5c, and 50,000 lbs. yellow at 4½c. "A" white quoted at 5@5½c. "B" white at 4½@4¾c, yellow at 4½@4¾c, bone at 4½@4¾c, and house at 4½@4¾c. At Chicago, brown 3½@3¾c, yellow at 4@4½c, and white at 4½@4¾c.

GREASE STEARINE.—The pressers find a little better sale for the oil and are beginning to accumulate more of the stearine, which has some export demand, and on the whole is fairly well sustained in price. Sales of 225,000 lbs. at 4½@5½c. White quoted at 5½c, and yellow at 4½c.

LARD OIL.—Easier prices for lard and the interruption to business from the election has led to careful buying this week. Besides manufacturers bought largely two or three weeks since and are depending in a good degree upon their accumulations. Prices lean in buyers' favor, and about 5c is quoted.

Later.—The tone is firmer with increasing demand; 5½c is bid and 5¾c asked.

CORN OIL.—Is closely taken up by the Continental markets, some of which at least consider the product as serviceable for the make of soft soap as linseed oil, while the latter costs more money. The few people who can sell for near deliveries are very strong in views over prices. About 7c is quoted, while job lots run to 7½c, and even 7¾c.

(For Friday's Closings, see page 18.)

CALEF'S REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

H. W. Calef, of New York, under date of Nov. 7, says:

Tallow continued heavy of sale for a few days, the depression being increased by resales for exporters' account; when, suddenly, heavy purchasing orders appeared at seaboard points and in the West, quite reversing the position. For city in tierces 5c was paid, hogheads bringing 4¾c. The cotton oil situation was helpful to animal fats, which manufacturers continued to take freely, though not in amount sufficient to prevent a reaction in values, city in hogheads touching 4½c. Since, there has been a slow recovery, retarded by the excitement natural to election time, until to-day, when a revival of confidence at home comes simultaneously with an advance of 6d in London, where stocks were greatly reduced by shipments to Russia and elsewhere. From Australasia, during September, 2,200 tons were

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.
383 WEST STREET, - - - - - NEW YORK

TALLOW

SOAP MATERIALS

GREASE

.... CHEMICALS

**CAUSTIC SODA
BORAX**

**COCONUT OIL
PALM OIL**

**PURE ALKALI
SAL SODA**

**COTTONSEED OIL
OLIVE OIL FOOTS**

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

shipped, and during October, 2,800 tons. From this port, in October, were cleared 4,507,200 lbs. tallow and 3,793,600 lbs. grease. Late sales of city in tierces, 4½c; 4½c is now bid, and for hogsheads 4½c. Country holders have recently sent in little, hoping for an advance about this time. Sales of such chiefly at 4½c. Choice in shipping tierces has brought 4½@5c, and hard-bodied do., 5½@5 3-16c. Edible quotations of city unchanged, and outside makes held at 5%@5½c. Some tallow stearine sold at 5½c, yellow grease stearine at 4½@4½c, and white do. at 5@5½c; all for shipment. Prime lard stearine quiet; some sales at 8c. Soap greases dropped nearly ¼c, but close hardly below last month's quotations. Handsome fleshings and white lard grease have been scarce and wanted, full rates being realized. Sales of yellow at 4@4½c. Tankage is rather lower, \$2.15@2.20 and 10 being quoted, as to quality and point of nearby delivery.

HIDES AND SKINS

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—The packers continue to demand outside prices despite the fact that the call has appreciably moderated. These prices have not in every instance been paid as concessions have been made on various pretexts, and generally based on the degree of anxiety shown by the purchaser. It is thought that the re-election of the Republican candidate will, if anything, exert an exhilarating effect over values.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands, have moved in substantial amount at 12½c, which establishes a new quotation.

No. 1 BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, have sold to the number of 1,800 at 11c, while some holders demand ¼c more.

COLORADO STEERS.—There are comparatively few on hand, 16,000 having sold for 10½c. Those now offering are held at 10¾c.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS have sold in connection with other grades at 12c and are now being offered in straight selection as high as 12½c.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lbs. and up, are in indifferent supply for the late salting. They have sold to the number of 2,000 at 11c.

BRANDED COWS are in considerable accumulation. A nominal price of 10c prevails, but 9½ will take an average lot.

NATIVE BULLS.—A small lot sold as high as 10½c. Packers now demand an advance of ¼c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market while strong is in a rather uncertain position. Holders hope to get more money in the face

of the fact buyers pay existing prices reluctantly and are deferring purchase in many cases in the hope of a decline. Dealers evidently have considerable confidence in the future and are substantiating their convictions by purchasing at fairly long prices.

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, have moved in a small way at 9½c and dealers are now quoting 9½c. Twos are held respectively at 8½@8½c, according to conditions attending sale.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., have sold at 9½@8½c. One-fourth cent advance is now generally demanded for the two selections.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS, in heavy weights, sell at 8½@8½c flat. Light stock brings less.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, are a fairly strong factor, as not many of this weight offer; 9½c is the price.

NATIVE BULLS have sold at 8½c flat and are being generally held at 8½c flat.

CALFSKINS.—Country skins are being held as high as 12c, though 11½c would probably buy an ordinary selection.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., have sold at 10½c. Prime stock is now held at 10½c.

DEACONS, 55@75c.

SLUNKS, 25c.

HORSEHIDES have advanced to \$3.40 and a very choice selection is held at \$3.50.

SHEEPSKINS are closely sold up and high prices prevail. We quote:

PACKER PELTS, 90c.

COUNTRY PELTS, 75@80c.

PACKER LAMBS, 80@82½c.

COUNTRY LAMBS, 70@72½c.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—As the cat has pounced in a very pronounced manner it is expected with the first flush of good feeling that the packers will overdo the matter of asking prices; it is not reasonable, however, to expect that the tanners will lose their heads in this matter. Native steers are on a line of prices that are actually near the danger point, for some tanners remember well their experience of last year, when they indulged in 13c and 14c native steers, and have been carrying a little reminder ever since, when they could not sell leather from such at a profit. A few of the tanners may lose their heads the first week, but the sober common sense of the majority of them will keep them from making any foolish purchases, which they would be sure to regret afterwards. The prices obtained for late hides have been full values, and it is hazardous to say that the prosperity of the country is going to be so enlarged, as to make hides of a much higher legitimate value. To be sure from the packers' standpoint of view, they have not many hides to

offer. They know that a few of the large tanners have been very meager buyers for the past few weeks, and they will naturally have to come to the market—if they come with a rush no doubt prices will be higher all along the line—but if they come in a leisurely fashion it is very doubtful if much higher prices will be realized. If the tanners will hold themselves in the same commendable fashion as the packers have in the last six weeks, we will have a good firm market with no inflated values. To be sure it is only the tendency of human nature to ask all they can get, and the packers are not backward in this matter—"business is business" and not a matter of sentiment, and though it will not be according to the Golden Rule, still it will be according to the dictates of what men now call common sense to demand the last nickel, and get it if possible.

SHEEPSKINS have been in very good demand, everything in sight has been cleaned up at good prices.

BOSTON.

Brokers offer buffs at 9½c, though tanners are not attracted by the price. Offerings are by no means large, but owing to the fact that some of the tanners are well supplied, are adequate to the demand. New Englands sell at 8½c and are quoted as high as 9c. They are promptly taken on receipt. Calfskins are pretty well cleaned up and it would seem in view of the demand that the supply of domestics would fail to satisfy the call. Sheepskins are in the same general position.

PHILADELPHIA.

The situation is rather quiet, despite which rates are inflexible. Steers are the strong feature of the market. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 10½@11c.

CITY COWS, 9@9½c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 9½@10½c.

COUNTRY COWS, 8½@9c.

BULLS, 8½c.

CALFSKINS have advanced.

SHEEPSKINS, 75@80c.

NEW YORK.

GREEN HIDES.—The market is practically cleaned up and very firmly sustained.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 12c.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 10½@10½c.

SIDE BRANDED STEERS, 10@10½c.

CITY COWS, 10½c.

NATIVE BULLS, 9½c.

CALFSKINS (see p. 42).

HORSEHIDES, \$2.00@3.25.

SUMMARY.

The uncertainty incidental to election tended in a considerable degree to restrict the week's trading, though the advanced prices have been well sustained, generally though some concessions have been made. It is

**BEST...
CASH...
PRICES**

ARE PAID FOR
**COW HIDES, CALFSKINS
and HORSE HIDES**

BY THE
HIDE DEPARTMENT
American Hide and Leather Company
No. 92 CLIFF ST., NEW YORK

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

thought that in view of the scarcity of stock and the result of the election that a further attempt to advance prices will be made. The country market, though stronger, is in an unsettled condition, owing to the different view of the situation taken by buyer and seller. The latter is holding off in anticipation of a decline, while the former is taking the same course in the hope of obtaining more money for his wares. Both are backing their convictions. The Boston market is strong both on buffs and New Englands, receipts of which are taken on arrival. Calfskins and sheepskins are also very closely sold up and high prices are obtainable for both. Steers are the strong feature of the Philadelphia market, though there isn't a great deal doing there on general varieties, despite which the high dollar is maintained. The New York market is closely sold up and the prevailing schedule seems likely to at least be preserved.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 native, 60 lbs. and up 12½c; No. 1 butt branded, 60 lbs. and up, 11@11½c; Colorado steers, 10½@10½c; No. 1 Texas steers, 12@12½c; No. 1 native cows, 11c; branded cows, 9½@10c; native bulls, 10½@10½c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs., 9½@9½c; No. 2, 8½@8½c; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs., 10c; branded steers and cows, 8½@8½c; heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up, 9½c; native bulls, 8½@8½c flat; calfskins, for No. 1, 11½@12c; kips, for No. 1, 10½@10½c; deacons, 55@75c; slunks, 25c; horse hides, \$3.40@3.50; packer pelts, 90c; country pelts, 75@80c; packer lambs, 80@82½c; country lambs, 70@72½c.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 9½@9½c; New England hides, 8½@9c.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 9½@10½c; country cows, 8½@9c; country bulls, 8½c.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 12c; butt branded steers, 10½@10½c; side branded steers, 10@10½c; city cows, 10½c; native bulls, 9½c; calfskins (see p. 42); horse hides, \$2.00@3.25.

HIDELETS.

Fire early this week destroyed a big tannery at Mexico City, Mex., in which many Americans were stockholders. The loss is \$500,000.

Fire recently caused damage estimated at \$15,000 at Simon Wolfstein & Co.'s tannery at 2017 Dunlap street, in Cincinnati, O. The loss is covered by insurance.

The big slaughterhouse and cold storage plant of W. A. Stautz, at Bloomington, Ill., has been burned. Insured. The smaller abattoir of Gus. Buescher, about half a mile west of the city, was also destroyed.

The new tannery of H. Hahn & Stumpf, Newark, will soon be completed.

Oscar Scherer, of the well known tanning firm of Oscar Scherer & Brother, started last Thursday for a tour of the West. He will return in December.

Fire was discovered last week at the Florence (N. Y.) wool and rawhide novelty works. The company's loss will be about \$1,000 above the insurance. H. A. Seymour owned the building. He had a tanning business on the ground floor. The burned building was known as the Graves tannery. Mr. Seymour's loss above the insurance is estimated at \$1,200. The novelty works is a stock company which commenced business about June 1 last. The citizens of Florence are anxious that the factory be rebuilt and many offers of subscriptions of from \$5 to \$25 have been tendered.

Armour & Co. have purchased a large and suitable lot on Fair street, New Haven, Conn., on which the company will build a beef and cold storage warehouse. It will be a three-story complete local branch packinghouse. The building will cost about \$50,000. The site is near the railroad bridge. It is 60x90 feet.

The World's Supply of Lard.

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat, on the 1st inst., to which are added estimates of the former year, and stocks in cities named:

| | 1900. | 1899. | |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|--|
| | Nov. 1. | Nov. 1. | |
| Liverpool and Manchester | 10,500 | 42,500 | |
| Other British ports | 5,500 | 7,500 | |
| Hamburg | 2,500 | 12,000 | |
| Bremen | 2,000 | 3,000 | |
| Berlin | 1,500 | 2,000 | |
| Baltic ports | 7,000 | 7,000 | |
| Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Mannheim | 1,000 | 1,500 | |
| Antwerp | 3,000 | 4,000 | |
| French ports | 4,000 | 3,000 | |
| Italian and Spanish ports | 1,000 | 1,000 | |
| Total in Europe | 38,000 | 83,500 | |
| Afloat for Europe | 42,000 | 90,000 | |
| Total in Europe and afloat | 80,000 | 173,500 | |
| Chicago prime steam | 11,250 | 117,391 | |
| Chicago other kind | 9,080 | 9,487 | |
| East St. Louis | 1,913 | None | |
| Kansas City | 2,880 | 6,900 | |
| Omaha | 3,413 | 2,049 | |
| New York | 8,940 | 15,328 | |
| Total tierces | 117,494 | 324,664 | |

Stocks of Provisions in Chicago on Oct. 31, 1900.

| | Oct. 31, 1900. | Oct. 31, 1899. | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, 1900, bbls. | 75 | 679 | |
| Mess pork, made Oct. 1, 1899, to Oct. 1, 1900. | 29,820 | 87,023 | |
| Mess pork, winter packed (old) 1898-1899 | 12,110 | 5,282 | |
| Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls. | 12,962 | 18,681 | |
| P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, 1900, tcs. | 1,365 | 1,264 | |
| P. S. lard made Oct. 1, 1899, to Oct. 1, 1900. | 9,144 | 106,781 | |
| P. S. lard, made previous to Oct. 1, 1899. | 750 | 9,346 | |
| Other kinds of lard | 9,090 | 9,487 | |
| *Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, 1900, lbs. | 1,029,430 | 54,278 | |
| Short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1900, lbs. | 2,921,924 | 12,523,964 | |
| Short clear middles, lbs. | 1,504,967 | 824,191 | |
| *Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, 1900, lbs. | 3,106,216 | 2,985,565 | |
| Extra short clear middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1900, lbs. | 70,202 | 781,307 | |
| *Extra short rib middles | 2,503,672 | 2,467,628 | |
| Long clear middles, lbs. | 55,484 | 32,025 | |
| Dry salted shoulders, lbs. | 1,010,028 | 480,186 | |
| Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs. | 1,195,787 | 1,050,325 | |
| Sweet pickled hams, lbs. | 18,467,863 | 18,406,914 | |
| Dry salted bellies, lbs. | 8,400,550 | 11,099,084 | |
| Sweet pickled bellies, lbs. | 1,762,898 | 2,660,060 | |
| Sweet pickled Cal. or picnic hams, lbs. | 6,335,602 | 4,491,208 | |
| Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs. | 736,968 | 751,322 | |
| Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs. | 13,226,316 | 9,208,641 | |
| Other cuts of meats, lbs. | 11,480,664 | 10,495,890 | |

*New season packing, reported separately for the first time Oct. 1, 1899.

†Formerly included under head of "Other Cuts of Meats."

MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.

| | Received | Shipped | |
|---|------------|------------|--|
| | Oct. 1900. | Oct. 1900. | |
| Pork, bbls. | 748 | 23,496 | |
| Lard, gross weight, lbs. | 3,581,525 | 49,455,146 | |
| Meats, gross weight, lbs. | 19,031,572 | 71,813,041 | |
| Live hogs, No. | 781,212 | 122,829 | |
| Dressed hogs, No. | 363 | 19,382 | |
| Average weight of hogs received October, 234; October, 1899, 240; October, 1898, 238. | | | |

Stocks of Provisions in Milwaukee on Oct. 31, 1900.

| | Oct. 31, 1900. | Oct. 31, 1899. | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| Mess pork, winter packed (new), bbls. | ..... | 7,918% | |
| Mess pork, winter packed (old), bbls. | ..... | ..... |  |
| Mess pork, winter packed, bbls. | 11 | 24 | |
| Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls. | 2,417 | 1,249% | |
| Prime steam lard, contract, tierces | 2,254 | 2,357 | |
| Other kinds of lard, tcs. | 469 | 543 | |
| Short rib middles, lbs. | 296,003 | 280,291 | |
| Short clear middle, lbs. | 442,016 | 606,354 | |
| Long clear middles, lbs. | 147,267 | 845,356 | |
| Dry salted shoulders, lbs. | 98,073 | 92,540 | |
| Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs. | 167,650 | 77,500 | |
| | 282,100 | 16,300 | |

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Sweet pickled hams, lbs. | 2,620,220 | 1,848,580 |
| Dry salted bellies, lbs. | 921,966 | 794,215 |
| Sweet pickled bellies, lbs. | 171,120 | 133,300 |
| Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs. | 641,030 | 425,450 |
| Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs. | ..... | ..... |
| Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs. | 837,800 | 670,100 |
| Other cuts of meats, lbs. | 2,219,194 | 2,927,463 |
| Extra short rib middles, lbs. | 126,035 | ..... |

Stocks of Provisions in Kansas City on Oct. 31, 1900.

| | Oct. 31, 1900. | Oct. 31, 1899. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Mess pork, bbls. | 3 | 40 |
| Other kinds pork, bbls. | 1,232 | 1,050 |
| P. S. lard "contract," tcs. | 861 | 4,729 |
| Other kinds lard, tcs. | 2,019 | 2,180 |
| Short rib middles, lbs. | 669,924 | 966,360 |
| Short clear middles, lbs. | 80,452 | 320,429 |
| Extra S. C. middles, lbs. | 1,112,640 | 1,543,590 |
| Long clear middles, lbs. | 87,389 | ..... |
| Dry salt shoulders, lbs. | 1,506,302 | 1,479,062 |
| D. S. bellies, lbs. | 1,336,027 | 1,792,303 |
| S. P. shoulders, lbs. | 240,725 | 132,711 |
| S. P. hams, lbs. | 9,112,723 | 7,084,652 |
| S. P. bellies, lbs. | 1,090,434 | 1,874,658 |
| S. P. Cal. hams, lbs. | 1,771,366 | 1,020,000 |
| S. P. skinned hams, lbs. | 2,039,050 | 1,820,450 |
| Other cut meats, lbs. | 3,253,965 | 4,811,845 |

LIVE HOGS.

| | Oct., 1900. | Oct., 1899. |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| Received | 241,363 | 245,476 |
| Shipped | 2,860 | 17,078 |
| Driven out | 238,901 | 227,311 |
| Average weight | 213 | 215 |

Stocks of Provisions in South Omaha, on Oct. 31, 1900.

| | Oct. 31, 1900. | Oct. 31, 1899. |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Mess pork, bbls. | 28 | 25 |
| Other kinds barreled pork | 543 | 808 |
| P. S. lard "contract," tcs. | 2,357 | 1,234 |
| Other kinds of lard, tcs. | 750 | 815 |
| Short rib middles, lbs. | 978,619 | 241,838 |
| Short clear middles, lbs. | 238,186 | 71,587 |
| Extra S. C. middles, lbs. | 1,352,795 | 2,002,661 |
| Extra S. R. middles, lbs. | 344,192 | ..... |
| Long clear middles, lbs. | 25,606 | 223,931 |
| Dry salt shoulders, lbs. | 1,105,466 | 735,958 |
| S. P. shoulders, lbs. | 520,379 | 357,472 |
| S. P. hams, lbs. | 8,807,577 | 8,100,907 |
| D. S. bellies, lbs. | 1,324,632 | 1,542,912 |
| S. P. bellies, lbs. | 1,026,177 | 1,313,920 |
| S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs. | 1,928,852 | 2,266,993 |
| S. P. skinned hams, lbs. | 2,700,030 | 1,970,617 |
| Other cut meats, lbs. | 1,718,787 | 1,810,430 |

LIVE HOGS.

| | Oct., 1900. | Oct., 1899. |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| Received | 176,646 | 162,176 |
| Shipped | 312 | 611 |
| Driven out | 166,750 | 161,444 |
| Average weight | 245 | 250 |

Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:

| | March 1 to Oct. 31— | 1900. | 1899. |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|-------|
| Chicago | 4,300,000 | 4,250,000 | |
| Kansas City | 1,800,000 | 1,662,000 | |
| Omaha | 1,440,000 | 1,463,000 | |
| St. Joseph, Mo. | 1,095,000 | 865,000 | |
| St. Louis | 935,000 | 894,000 | |
| Indianapolis | 742,000 | 735,000 | |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 192,000 | 225,000 | |
| Cudahy, Wis. | 320,000 | 300,000 | |
| Cincinnati | 380,000 | 386,000 | |
| Ottumwa, Iowa | 398,000 | 432,000 | |
| Cedar Rapids | 292,000 | 264,000 | |
| Sioux City, Iowa | 465,000 | 299,000 | |
| St. Paul, Minn. | 260,000 | 215,000 | |
| Louisville, Ky. | 210,000 | 265,000 | |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 315,000 | 305,000 | |
| Wichita, Kan. | 110,000 | 76,000 | |
| Nebraska City, Neb. | 115,000 | 135,000 | |
| Detroit, Mich. | 162,000 | 182,000 | |
| Marshalltown, Iowa | 63,000 | 56,200 | |
| Bloomington, Ill. | 58,000 | 52,100 | |
| Quincy, Ill. | 21,000 | 23,400 | |
| Alton, Ill. | 11,000 | 10,000 | |
| Davenport, Iowa | 15,000 | 20,000 | |
| Topeka, Kan.</td | | | |

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

SEE THE LEGISLATOR AT ONCE.

The election is over. Get the campaign committees together, dust off the relief measures and take them around to the members of the Legislature in each State and find how they stand upon them. There is a good deal of sense in seeing a newly-elected member of the Legislature before he is seen by the other fellow. Commit him while he feels good and sort of grateful all around for getting in.

If the marketman has pushed his measures to the attention of the candidate he now has some excuse for calling his attention to the fact after he has been victorious at the polls. Besides if the member of the Legislature is called upon now while he feels fresh and good-natured over the results of Tuesday's ballot-battle he will not be as hard to convince and to win over as he will be when he has begun to get in the habit of thinking and of forming plans of his own. The legislator may just wish the opportunity you offer him of something to push. Hustle around and get in the legislative stroke right now and keep hustling right on until the Governor signs the bill which you need in your business.

A NEW POULTRY ORDINANCE.

The following ordinance to regulate the slaughter of poultry has been introduced in the Municipal Council of Philadelphia:

The bill provides in one section that no live poultry shall be kept, killed or offered for sale in any part of a building used as a dwelling or lodging house except under a written license from the Board of Health. The license fee is placed at \$10. Another section provides that all buildings used for the dressing and keeping of poultry must be at least 16 feet high and 40 feet in width and extend back to a street or alley not less than 20 feet wide.

The bill was drafted and introduced at the suggestion of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The penalty for violation is \$25 each time. If enacted into law this ordinance will revolutionize the poultry business in the Quaker City.

There is a suspicion that this Society is preparing to endeavor to force the enactment of such municipal laws in various parts of the East.

The reasons for the specific dimensions for the permissible abattoir buildings are not given. The sanitary force of such sizes for structures does not appear in the reasons and no argument is offered. These fads of old women and "sissy" young men are not from experienced hands and do not seem to be based on the best principles of health or convenience.

GIVE THE ICE BOXES A WINTER OVERHAUL.

The winter time is a good time to get the fixture man, the insulating man or any other man into the retail market who can fix it up and improve it for the coming spring and summer trade. The butcher might, with profit, make up his mind to the fact that ice

will be high next year. The election will be over, and whoever wins the result will be the same as to the so-called ice trust.

The wise butcher, like the wise mill owner, will call in the repairer while the shut down season is on, and have things overhauled. The cold winter season is the retail meat man's closed down season, when he can fling his ice-box open safely, and have everything done which ought to be done so as to keep out hot air, and keep in cold air next summer when the steam comes sizzling in at his front door.

Little ice machines are cheaper in places. Good insulation is a money saver. Ice-boxes should have perfect insides and perfect doors to be perfect and economical refrigerators. Send for the repair contractor and fix up during the winter.

THE OUTLOOK FOR SHEEP.

Fred Warren, one of the prominent sheep raisers and wool producers of Utica, Mont., was in the city yesterday on his way to Fort Benton, where he expects to purchase some fine lambs. Mr. Warren stated that the sheep business in his portion of the country was in an excellent condition, and that everything pointed to a successful year for the wool producers during the coming season.

"I do not think that the sheep raisers will experience any difficulty in wintering over their sheep and I base my statement on the weather conditions as they have existed this fall," said Mr. Warren. "What storms we have had were broken and of short duration, and it is my opinion that they will be of the same character during the entire winter."

"I have on my ranch about 8,000 head of sheep which is the usual amount I keep during the winter. My increase in lambs is usually about 4,000 head, and I reduce my flocks down to about 8,000 head in the fall. I have disposed of my surplus in coarse lambs to parties on the Yellowstone, and am now going to Fort Benton to buy some fine lambs."

There are more than 200,000 now in that section, being fed chiefly on alfalfa hay.

THE FOODS ON WHICH THE BOERS FIGHT SO WELL.

When the Boer war broke out military critics prophesied that the Boers would be weakest in their commissariat, and would have to give up fighting for lack of food.

The prediction hasn't been verified. The Boer's "biltong," his mainstay on the veldt, is the most sustaining form of dried meat known.

"Zoete koekies" may be unfamiliar to the reader. Call them "sweet cookies."

An old Dutch sweetmeat called "koesisters" is made of flour, sugar, spices, eggs, butter and yeast, dipped in syrup and dried. "Honing koek" is just honey cake, very sweet and rich and flavored with brandy.

"Mebos" is a common preparation of salted apricots. They are dried in the sun, then flattened and the stone extracted, crystallized sugar and salt are sprinkled over them and they are then stored for winter use.

An excellent chicken pie is called "ouderwets" paste. It is an elaborate dish, with spices, onions, wine, lemon, eggs and ham. A Boer dish called "sasaties," or "kabobs," is from a Malay origin.

"Swartzuir" is made of ribs of mutton with spices. A sweet is "tamelettjes," which is principally sugar flavored with almonds and tangerine peel.

"Blatjang" is a hot condiment with chillies, an agreeable adjunct to cold meat. "Bebottee" is an Indian curry and "brook kuitjes" are bread dumplings.

"Boontjes bredee" is a dry bean stew. A "bredee" is a sort of stew in which anything may be put with advantage; quince, for instance, or tomatoes. "Gesmoorde hoender" sounds rather appalling, but it is nothing more than chicken fried with onions, spice and chillies. "Wentel jeftjes" are pancakes, but crispier and flavor some. "Wafels" are wafers.

NEW ZEALAND'S FROZEN MEAT.

New Zealand is now discussing seriously whether in exporting huge quantities of frozen meat, she is not "killing the goose that lays the golden egg." There seems to be a unanimous opinion among the flock owners that no country could stand the depletion which has been going on. In 1899, 1,238,925 carcasses of Canterbury lamb were exported from the colony, while in the same year 2,011,175 carcasses of mutton were shipped. In all, New Zealand slaughtered in 1899 not less than 3,250,100 animals out of its flock, while Australia, its neighbor and competitor, exported in the same year but 233,500.

Flitches of Bacon Ceremony.

The ancient ceremony of conferring flitches of bacon upon married couples who could swear that in a twelvemonth and a day they had "repented not in thought or way" of their married state was observed with the usual amusing formalities at Dunmow, England, on the 7th ult. Two couples received the prize.

The Uses of Eggs.

The uses to which eggs may be put are many, aside from their employment in cooking.

A mustard plaster made with the white of an egg will not leave a blister.

The white skin that lines the shell of an egg is a useful application for a boil.

White of an egg beaten with loaf sugar and lemon relieves hoarseness—a teaspoonful taken once every hour.

An egg added to the morning cup of coffee makes a good tonic.

A raw egg with the yolk unbroken taken in a glass of wine is beneficial for convalescents.

It is said that a raw egg swallowed at once when a fishbone is caught in the throat beyond the reach of the fingers will dislodge the bone and carry it down.

The white of a raw egg turned over a burn or scald is most soothing and cooling. It can be applied quickly and will prevent inflammation, besides relieving the stinging pain.

One of the best remedies in case of bowel troubles is a partly beaten raw egg taken at one swallow. It is healing to the inflamed stomach and intestines and will relieve the feeling of distress. Four eggs taken in this manner in twenty-four hours will form the best kind of nourishment as well as medicine for the patient.

A raw egg is one of the most nutritious of foods and may be taken very easily if the yolk is not broken. A little nutmeg grated upon the egg, a few drops of lemon juice added, some chopped parsley sprinkled over it, or some salt and a dash of cayenne pepper, vary the flavor and tend to make it more palatable when not taken as a medicine.

The white of a raw egg is the most satisfactory of pastes and is better than any prepared mucilage or paste one can buy. Papers intended to be put over tumblers of jelly and jam will hold very securely and be airtight if dipped in the white of an egg.

GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

** Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. have obtained judgment against August Meyer for \$110.

** Justice declares the Anti-Garbage law unconstitutional. The act prohibited the "rendering or treating by steam or boiling garbage, swill or offal" within the Borough of Brooklyn. Barren Island is in Brooklyn, technically. So Barren Island stays.

** The New York City Board of Health has granted a permit to render fats at corner of River avenue and Newtown Creek, Long Island City. The plans submitted for this plant by Frederick Hofener were approved.

** Edward Lauterbach appeared before the Board of Health in behalf of persons engaged in smoking meats in tenement houses. The matter was laid over for further consideration.

** A. Gumbach, brother of Nelson Morris & Co.'s hustling manager at Manhattan market, is now the manager of H. Gumbach's big market at 101 Columbia street, Brooklyn. Mr. Gumbach is a fine business man and the trade of the market has got the tip on that, too, as it is picking up in a hurry. The wide-awake manager at 101 above is a natural meat man—rolls on business as if he was born that way. He's alive at all points. He handles a customer or an order like a finished artist.

** J. B. Hallett, the able manager of the Bridgeport Beef Co., at Bridgeport, Conn., was in the city on Wednesday. Mr. Hallett is a refined, courteous gentleman and has all of the shrewdness of the typical Nutmeg man of business. According to him "Bridgeport is all right." So is the live B. B. Co.

** T. H. Wheeler, president of the T. H. Wheeler Co., is back from the Northwest. Mr. Wheeler is one of the strong factors on the directorate board of the G. H. Hammond Co. He says that the drouth in the Northwest hurt the chances of good stock, but that the late fall more than made up for the difference, so that live stock hit the cold weather in better condition on the average than usual. Mr. Wheeler looks like a model of robust health and strength.

** G. J. Edwards, Swift and Company's manager of the General Eastern offices at Thirteenth street and Tenth avenue left last Saturday for the West. Mr. Edwards will be back about Monday.

** T. J. Connors, General Eastern manager and a director of Armour & Co., went west this week. He got there about good cigar time during these election debt-paying days.

** The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. have secured judgment against Thomas Towill in the sum of \$619.

** John Piening, the "butcher boy" wonder in the wrestling line, has been matched against Peter Pons, the champion of France. They will wrestle in this city.

** Conscience got hold of a boy and then he confessed to the police thusly: "My name is Frank Oshinsky; I robbed a butcher in Chicago named Shadowski of \$80 and came to New York to see the sights." He was boarding at 135 East Forty-third street. He had spent all of his money and was nabbed while trying to sell his wheel. This thief is only 12 years old. He came with other lads of his Western gang. His father is a Chicago grocer, with a shop at 252 Wabash avenue.

** The New York Board of Health seized the following amounts of meats, etc., for the week ending November 7, 1900: Beef, 11,600 lbs.; veal, 750 lbs.; mutton, 1,780 lbs.; pork, 4,740 lbs.; assorted meats, 700 lbs.; poultry, 8,000 lbs.; game, 400 lbs.; total, 28,648 lbs.

** James McHugh, of No. 100 West Fifty-third street, is one of the old timers, but unlike most old timers he has up to date ideas. His market is a model of cleanliness and he is one of the few experts in his line, having been in the business for 36 years, 18 of which were spent with Wm. King. That is a sufficient guarantee of his ability. He is most ably assisted by his daughter, Miss Irene McHugh, in the capacity of cashier and bookkeeper. The young lady has written many excellent poems and stories for the leading magazines. Five minutes conversation with her shows her to possess much culture, refinement and education.

** Nathan Rosenau, of 636 Second avenue, is one of the luckiest butchers in existence. He has a most charming wife, and the smallness of his electric light and gas bills are due to the brightness of her eyes; they light up the whole store or make customers forget any shadows if they are accidentally laying around.

** Wm. Phinney, of Nelson Morris' West Harlem market, has a collection of imported silk neckties that would make Berry Wall turn green with envy. Willie owns just 365 of them and he has a standing offer of \$100 reward to any one who sees the same tie on him more than once. Willie can be seen any day looking more radiant than Solomon in all his glory ever dared to look. Our traveling representative in the city is short of ties, Willie. *Voulez-vous m'en donner?* (Which means, "Will you give him one?")

** L. Rieth opens a fine new market today at No. 728 Eighth avenue, near Forty-fifth street. The gentleman has been in the meat business for a number of years and is capable of taking care of the first class trade which he is going to cater to. He is a bright, energetic young man, and if hard work counts for anything he will certainly succeed.

** Chas. V. Daly, of East Twenty-eighth street, is one of the celebrated and unique characters of this town. Mr. Daly's methods of doing business are strictly original and none of his imitators are in it with him. His cheery voice and taking ways have brought him a host of customers. There is no more popular young man in the trade and all the old ladies call him son Charlie. Guess it must be his red cheeks and cute little mustache. How do you did it, Charles?

** I. Kahn, of 237 Columbus avenue, is considered to be the best judge of poultry on the West Side. He don't think anything of going into a cage full of savage wild ducks and picking out the plumpest and youngest. The fine quality of his beef has brought him some of the best trade on the upper West Side. His thirteen years of experience have done him a world of good.

** Wm. Grumfeld has opened a handsome market at No. 240 West One Hundred and Sixteenth street. Being an old timer in the neighborhood he has the best people in that section of the city for customers. Mr. Grumfeld attends strictly to business and his stock is of the best; two good reasons why he should do well.

** August Wiesinger, the butcher of 1804 Second avenue, went out to buy a store about two weeks ago and has not been heard of since. It is feared that worse than buying a butcher shop has befallen him.

** Henry H. Tyson, the Fifth avenue butcher, who has a country place at Riverside, Conn., had a fire Saturday night out there. Loss \$5,000. His daughter, Ida, at the risk of her life, saved the pony. She was trampled under foot a bit for it.

** August E. Bohlen, 32 years old, butcher, of 88 Lynch street, Brooklyn, was "had up" for the alleged pummeling of a 16-year-old hoodlum of a boy who called him "Baldy."

A Veteran Back in Harness.

An event of much importance in butchering occurred last Monday when the old timer, Mr. I. Alexandre, bought the business of I. Blank, at 1376 Fifth avenue, corner One Hundred and Fourteenth street. Mr. Alexandre was in business in Mott Haven, N. Y., for 15 years, where he is well and favorably known. His honest business methods made him many friends, and it is a well known fact in the trade, both among wholesalers and retailers, that he is a thoroughly honest man, his simple word being as good as any bond. As an instance, a certain well known large poultry dealer in New York city once said: "I would send Isaac Alexandre a carload of poultry without weighing it and accept his weights without question. I guess that speaks for itself." Mr. Alexandre has one of the handsomest and best equipped markets on the upper West Side. His motto for many years has been "Uniformity first, last, and all the time," both in quality of goods and in the manner of conducting his business from its petty details to its large transactions. This will bring him the success he so well deserves.

Mr. Alexandre never stoops to do or to say an improper thing. He is a living answer to the question, "Can a man go straight and go ahead?" He doesn't have to die and sit up in his coffin afterwards to see if he has any friends. He sees them every day. Everybody who knows him respects him and the district discarded dogs and cats ease around when things are slack for a kind word and a snip of meat. Mr. Alexandre is a monument to trade honesty and there are hundreds of butchers who will be happier when they say, "Hello, Ike, shake. Glad there's one honest man in the business besides me."

A Smart Young Man.

The man who is a leader of men and the man who is a judge of men will succeed be he Washington building a great nation or Aaron Buchsbaum building a great retail market business. One of the great secrets of Mr. Buchsbaum's remarkable success in the business world is his shrewdness in selecting his men. The placing of Joseph Heidel in as the head accountant of the executive part of his big establishment at 729-731 Ninth avenue, is a conspicuous instance of this reading of men. Mr. Heidel's reputation for ability and sterling worth among those who know him is so well established that it is hardly necessary to call attention to it. He is an ambitious, conscientious, hard working young man. Mr. Buchsbaum felt this when he installed this valuable part of his executive staff in his big plant. Mr. Heidel is a good looking and a popular fellow, but that has not turned his head, which was screwed on right and filled with brains and fine sense at the start. There are very few such real sterling young men in this great city and Mr. Buchsbaum feels lucky that he has his services.

A. LESTER HEYER

CURER, SMOKER AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, Etc.

LARD REFINER

318 and 320 East 39th St., NEW YORK CITY

....NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE

CONRON BROS.' NEW STRUCTURES.

Many important extensions have been made in New York City recently by the progressive houses of the metropolis.

The extensive poultry and game house of Conron Bros. at 11 Bloomfield street, West Washington Market, has made another step forward. This concern has ramifications all over the United States and does a big trade throughout the metropolitan and contiguous territory.

Conron Bros. will at once build a four-story brick and stone cold storage building at the northwest corner of 131st street and Twelfth avenue, at what is known as West Harlem Market in Manhattanville. The contracts for this large building have just been let and it is expected to begin work this week and to have the structure up in sixty days. This storage warehouse is built to accommodate the expanding business of Conron Bros. The building will be 40 x 96 feet running back to a railway siding. Part of the equipment of this plant will be a 125-ton refrigerator machine capable of cooling the entire structure and more if need there be for more cold air.

The stores on the ground floor may be let temporarily to beef or other houses subject to occupancy by the owners at any time when needed. The building and equipment of this plant will cost in around \$100,000. When completed this will be a model storage warehouse and it will be quite an addition to Manhattanville and the already large business of Conron Bros. The general storage chambers will be used to accommodate their own stock and such other as there might be vacant space for.

Conron Bros. are also building a pretentious beef box at 150th street and Westchester avenue. This box is run in connection with their poultry and game business. They will carry their own beef at this place. This Westchester avenue branch will shortly be ready for occupancy as work has been progressing upon it for about three weeks. This cooler also extends back to the railroad. The shipping conveniences at both of the new plants are excellent. Tracks run alongside the door and stock is unloaded right from the car into the refrigerator. It was after some long finessing before the concern finally secured these plots.

Conron Bros. have not "gone the limit." They contemplate other moves as business reaches the present prescribed limits and seeks new metes and bounds as it surely will, as the house is now managed. Mr. Joe Conron is an electric spark upon a business proposition, and he's only one of a shrewd and hustling live combination. The storerooms of this concern are a perfect encyclopedia of poultry, wild birds and game. A man and a barrel can disappear behind the icelined doors and then reappear with a collection of rare birds and fowls which look like physical exhibits from the studio of Audubon. You'd think that the game preserves of creation and the mallows of the gods were housed back in these somehow or other. Any given day will find cars or parts of cars labeled "Conron Bros., New York," rolling this way from nearly every point of the compass, en route to supply the enormous and expanding trade which has made these new extensive and expensive refrigerators and branch houses necessary. The whole is the fruits of enterprise and careful management.

V. & M. Ball Coming.

Keep your eye on Teutonia assembly rooms, Sixteenth street and Third avenue, for the night of November 30. The big ball of the New York Veal & Mutton Company will come off then and if you don't go you will be everlastingly sorry for it afterwards. There will be a big, jolly crowd and loads of fun for every one; dancing to your heart's content. Remember November 30 and go to that ball.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

** Burglars are reaping some harvest by breaking into butcher shops in St. Louis, Mo. One night the city sounded like a small sized battle between burglars and those who detected them.

** A. Terwilliger has leased the Diehl market at Greenwich street, Goshen, N. Y., and will bring his Orange Hotel market over to that stand.

** The factory of Adolph Luetgert will not stay out of court. Last week Robert Feidler was arrested for entering the fated sausage factory and taking brass finishing from it for other than sausage purposes.

** Louis Blauege, the well known butcher of Ottawa, Can., has shipped loads of cattle to his father, who has gone into the fattening business.

** The big Kansas City packers lost in the injunction proceedings to prevent the county clerk examining their books to know how to assess them for taxes. The county won the suit.

** Some Slavs walked into the butcher shop of Charles Wagner, at Pittsburgh, Pa., and thought it fun to hang the marketman on a meat hook and decorate him with his own sausages. Things flew later on. The subsequent court proceedings were not so funny. Paying the piper will also have a draggy aspect.

** Kranz Bros.' slaughterhouse in the northwestern part of Hastings, Minn., has been burned.

** Charles Gittzenger has opened a pudding, sausage and bacon factory on Perrine avenue, Trenton, N. J.

** The Cincinnati provision men are hanging fire on their proposed credit agreement.

** John Gesner is now assisting his uncle, H. Kessler, in the latter's butcher shop at Spring Valley, N. Y.

** La Plant & Lapan, the meat dealers at Williamstown, Mass., have dissolved partnership. Mr. La Plant will hereafter run the business.

** Bert Leonard, of Armour & Co.'s Oklahoma staff, has been up about Reno in the interest of his company.

** Morris Relyea, the well known butcher of 89 North Hamilton street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has a prodigy of a baby boy who smokes cigars at three years of age. He is a healthy child at that.

** Fred E. Burling, the marketman at Tompkins street, Ithaca, N. Y., is building an ice house on the old D. L. & W. railroad bed near the steamboat landing in that city.

** A printer's mistake caused a rush on the pork counter at the Mercier meat market, Portland, Me. The "printin'" said "6c pound" instead of "9c pound." Sitting the "9" down caused a lot of trouble.

** A Jewish butcher named Goodman Crug is in hot water at New Haven, Conn., for selling unwholesome meats. "Soak it to him!" muttered the marketmen who do not sell "cut rate."

** Karl Koopman was a butcher, recently, in Pretoria, South Africa. He gave up the business and came to freedom. He landed at Passaic, and is going back later to straighten out the twist the English put in his property.

** Fred W. Vaine & Co. have now one of the very finest meat and provision stores in New York State. It is "a-running to full houses" at Cohoes.

** Butcher Joseph Zenner, of 1325 National avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., got a "dispensation" from the judge because the marriage license did not become operative until the next day, and married on schedule time. He looked blue for a while.

** The Cudahy Packing Company, through the local branch at New Orleans, is contesting the right of the Board of Health to inspect their pickled meats locally packed. The contest is now on. Dr. Kohnke, of the Board of Health, is making the insistent fight for the Board of Health.

** Louis Kipp, the prominent Butte, Mont., butcher is having the big Martz property which he purchased in Anaconda overhauled.

** Alfred F. Christian, a well-known member of the general staff of the Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, Neb., died a few days ago at that city of heart failure. He was at work shortly before. Mr. Christian was the brother of the General Eastern Manager of the company at New York. The deceased leaves a wife and two daughters.

** John Amdourski, the Rochester (N. Y.) butcher sold "bob" veal and got into the meshes of the law for it. Sometimes the fact is known that it costs more than a theater ticket to get out.

** The trial at Konitz, Prussia, against a Jewish butcher named Eisenstadt, of Prechau, for a criminal offense known as a "ritual crime" involves the Prussian ritual.

** The people of Bayonne are shying "sheep eyes" at the proposed Bayonne abattoir on Newark Bay. Mr. Goodman desires to put it in there but the town folk are whispering in the ear of the local Board of Health horrible things. The chances are against the slaughterhouse.

\$1,000.00 in Gold

will be paid if Freeze-Em is not the best preservative for

PORK SAUSAGE AND CHOPPED BEEF

Freeze-Em keeps Pork Sausage in any climate as fresh as if the meat were frozen. Send for FREE SAMPLE.

We wish to caution customers when buying from jobbers to Beware of fraudulent imitations.



B. HELLER & CO., Chemists

249 S. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, U. S. A.

November 10, 1900.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER
Room 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

Live Stock.

FRIDAY, NOV. 2.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 1,999; shipments, 2,292. Market slow, prices 5@10c lower than Thursday. Desirable beef cattle sold at \$5.25@5.50. Receipts of Western range cattle light, quality poor, prices weak. Canners have cost from 30c to 50c in the past two weeks. Calves.—Receipts, 169; shipments, 51. Veals are selling around \$6.

HOGS.—Receipts, 23,740; shipments, 2,059. Market active and 5@7½ higher. Butchers, prime, heavy and choice light, reached \$4.90. Bulk of sales \$4.70@4.85. General quality of hogs marketed poor. Market closed strong with decks well cleared.

SHEEP.—Receipts, 7,981; shipments, 4,403. Market active throughout. Supply liberal, demand strong. Yesterday's prices were sustained firmly. Prices were: Sheep, \$4.10@4.25, and lambs, \$5.25@5.50, for choice \$4.50@5.65 respectively was asked by one seller.

SATURDAY, NOV. 3.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 288; shipments, 406. Market fair, receipts light, prices steady. Nearly all coming in to-day went direct to packers, Armour & Co. getting the bulk. Calves.—Receipts, 21; shipments, 106. Firm best veals around \$6.00, and as high as \$6.12½.

HOGS.—Receipts, 20,443; shipments, 1,912. Market active, prices 5@10c lower than yesterday. Packers paid \$4.60@4.70 for bulk of purchases; coarse heavies down to \$4.50.

SHEEP.—Receipts, 1,442. Market good, prices firm, receipts light. Lambs sold freely at 10c higher, bringing \$5.60 for best; inferior being \$5.25@5.50. Good sheep, \$4.15@4.25.

MONDAY, NOV. 5.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 12,155; shipments, 3,448. Market active and 10c higher. Demand good. Best class went in a hurry. Choice cattle at \$5.90 and most of the useful beef steers sold over \$5.00. The close was disappointing as compared with the very lively opening. Calves.—Receipts, 254; shipments, 15. Good veals around \$6.00.

HOGS.—Receipts, 25,515; shipments, 3,386. Market active and 10c higher. Bulk of hogs sold at \$4.75@4.85. Demand generally was good. Eastern shippers boosted things some, paying \$4.95 for some prime butchers. General quality fair and pens well cleared.

SHEEP.—Market active. Demand good, prices strong for good grades. Choice sheep, \$4.00, and lambs \$5.50. Supply cleared early. Feeding sheep \$3.75 and feeding lambs \$4.75. Receipts, 17,155; shipments, 3,932.

TUESDAY, NOV. 6.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 1,948; shipments, 812. Market slow at yesterday's figures. Top cattle scarce and general offerings poor. Native beeves \$5.50@6.00 for best and \$4.50@5.00 for inferior. Stocker and feeder trade slow. Calves.—Receipts, 366. Veals in good demand at firm prices.

HOGS.—Receipts, 21,610; shipments, 1,803. Market fairly active and 5c lower. Bulk of hogs sold around \$4.70@4.75. Prime medium and heavy hogs sold as high as \$4.90 and choice light bacon \$4.80. Shippers were scarce. Pigs sold at \$4.00@4.60, N. M. & Co. being good buyers of this class.

SHEEP.—Receipts 10,370; shipments, 150. Market active, prices firm, to 10c higher for choice lambs, one bunch of fancy bringing

\$5.75. There was an all round active demand. Western sheep, \$4.00@4.75; feeders, \$3.65@3.95.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7.

CATTLE.—Receipts (estimated), 18,000; shipments (estimated), 3,000. Market active and good desirable beeves moved off freely at Monday's prices. Eastern slaughterers and shippers bought freely. General quality of receipts good. Stocker and feeder trade fair; butchers and canners active and steady. Sales were \$4.40@4.80 for medium grade of beef steers, \$5.20@5.75 for native and fed Westerns, and fancy shippers, \$5.80@6.00. Calves.—Receipts (estimated), 600; shipments (estimated), 20. Veal calves sold at \$5.75 @6.00.

HOGS.—Receipts (estimated), 25,000; shipments (estimated), 4,500. Market active and higher all round, averaging a gain of 5c. Local demand was good and Eastern shippers bought freely. Sales largely at \$4.70@4.85. Best butchers touched \$4.95. Pigs, \$4.00@4.75. Demand in excess of receipts, consequently decks were well cleared.

SHEEP.—Receipts (estimated), 14,000; shipments (estimated), 3,000. Market fair, demand good. Top sheep brought \$4.10 and lambs \$5.50. General quality of receipts only fair. Feeding sheep and lambs scarce, for which class there is a strong demand.

CLOSING PRICES FOR THE WEEK.

CATTLE AND CALVES—

Common to prime beef steers... \$4.25@5.90
Plain stockers to good feeders... 2.50@4.50
Bulls, poor to fancy... 2.60@4.50
Good cows to choice heifers... 3.25@4.90
Com'n cann'g to good cut'g cows. 1.35@3.15
Stock to fancy veal calves... 2.75@6.00
Light Tex. cows to go'd Tex. steers 2.65@5.00
Western range to fed Westerns. 3.50@5.75
HOGS—
Rough p'k'g to g'd str'g w't ship. 4.50@4.90
Pl'n mi'd to s'l'cted btchr. weights. 4.65@4.90
Com. light mixed to assorted light. 4.50@4.85
Stags, skips and poor pigs to
choice 100-lb. pigs... 2.50@4.45

SHEEP AND LAMBS—

Med. mix. natives to p'm wethers 3.40@4.30
Plain ewes to Texas muttons... 2.60@4.20
Culls, bucks and fair to poor stock 1.50@2.50
Fair to fancy yearlings... 3.75@4.35
Spring lambs, poor to fancy... 3.65@5.60
Feeding lambs, poor to fancy... 4.40@4.90

Late Telegram.

The receipts at the close on Thursday were as follows: Cattle, 2,000; hogs, 22,000; sheep, 10,000.

The General Live Stock Situation.

(Special report for The National Provisioner by the Mallory Commission Company, Live Stock Commission Merchants, of Kansas City, Mo., St. Joseph, Mo., South Omaha, Neb., and Sioux City, Iowa.)

Union Stock Yards,
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1900.

Receipts of hogs this week are comparatively moderate, as usual around Presidential elections. The demand continues good and hogs of good quality have commanded strong prices throughout. As noted in our last week's letter, the supply of pigs is materially less and we believe that before the month is out that the quality will be uniformly good. We can see nothing unusual in the outlook for the near future. We look for fairly liberal receipts, but nothing excessive, and with a good demand we think prices will hold up reasonably well, or on a basis of \$4.50 or better in the Chicago market for good hogs during the month. We will naturally have larger receipts following the election, regardless of its results, and we are advising our readers

to operate on a conservative plan until the trade becomes more settled.

The supply and demand of good to choice fat cattle continues about even and prices rule steady for nearly all grades. We look for a little better demand for good to choice feeding cattle for the next two months and probably a little advance in prices.

The supply of sheep and lambs continues moderate and with a good demand prices have advanced 15@25c during the week.

Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices.

FRIDAY, NOV. 2.

Open. High. Low. Close.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| PORK—(Per barrel)— | | | | |
| November | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.62½ | 10.62½ |
| December | 10.80 | 11.10 | 10.67½ | 10.67½ |
| January | 11.40 | 11.40 | 11.22½ | 11.25 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|------|------|
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | | | | |
| November | 7.12½ | 7.12½ | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| December | 6.92½ | 6.92½ | 6.80 | 6.80 |
| January | 6.80 | 6.82½ | 6.70 | 6.70 |

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|------|------|
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| November | 6.35 | 6.35 | 6.25 | 6.25 |
| January | 6.07½ | 6.07½ | 6.00 | 6.00 |

Provision market opened strong, but the whole list showed at the close a loss from yesterday. Armour was credited a free seller of January lard through brokers. Speculation dull generally. Cash demand good. Liverpool quoted 3d, higher for lard world's stock of which on Nov. 1 was 118,000 tierces, against 325,000 a year ago. Hog market active and 5c higher.

SATURDAY, NOV. 3.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| PORK—(Per barrel)— | | | | |
| November | 11.20 | 11.22½ | 11.17½ | 10.70 |
| January | 11.20 | 11.22½ | 11.17½ | 11.22½ |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | | | | |
| November | 7.07½ | 7.07½ | 7.00 | 7.02½ |
| December | 6.80 | 6.85 | 6.77½ | 6.80 |
| January | 6.70 | 6.72½ | 6.67½ | 6.67½ |

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| November | 6.00 | 6.00 | 5.97½ | 6.27½ |
| January | 6.00 | 6.00 | 5.97½ | 5.97½ |

Market quiet with interest centered chiefly in November product which at the opening savored of a bullish sentiment which weakened toward the close, however still show an advance over Friday's close. Swift, bought lard and commission houses January product. Cash demand fair. Liverpool up 3d. on hams. Hog market active and 5@10c off.

MONDAY, NOV. 5.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| PORK—(Per barrel)— | | | | |
| November | 10.80 | 10.85 | 10.80 | 10.82½ |
| January | 11.30 | 11.32½ | 11.25 | 11.25 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | | | | |
| November | 7.07½ | 7.10 | 7.02½ | 7.02½ |
| December | 6.85 | 6.90 | 6.85 | 6.85 |
| January | 6.75 | 6.77½ | 6.72½ | 6.72½ |

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|------|------|
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| November | 6.30 | 6.37½ | 6.30 | 6.35 |
| January | 6.02½ | 6.05 | 6.00 | 6.00 |

Market ruled firm and higher. There was considerable buying of lard by brokers, thought to be for Lipton. Other commission houses also bought lard. November pork and ribs made the best advance. Cash demand good. Hog market active and 10c higher.

TUESDAY, NOV. 6.

No session of the Board of Trade to-day and no curb.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| PORK—(Per barrel)— | | | | |
| November | 11.25 | 11.30 | 11.17½ | 10.75 |
| January | 11.25 | 11.30 | 11.17½ | 11.20 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | | | | |
| November | 7.00 | 7.00 | 6.97½ | 6.97½ |
| December | 6.80 | 6.80 | 6.75 | 6.80 |
| January | 6.72½ | 6.75 | 6.65 | 6.67½ |

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| November | 6.30 | 6.35 | 6.30 | 6.35 |
| January | 6.00 | 6.00 | 5.95 | 5.95 |

Market indifferent. Everything on the list closed a trifle below Monday's close. There was considerable selling of November and December lard. Liverpool reported 1s. ad-

vance in bacon. Hog market active and higher. Average gain 5c.

THURSDAY, NOV. 9.

PORK—(Per barrel)—
November 10.62½ 10.62½ 10.40 10.40
January 11.22½ 11.22½ 11.15 11.15

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—
November 7.02½ 7.02½ 6.95 6.95
January 6.72½ 6.72½ 6.65 6.65

RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—
November 6.25
January 6.00 6.00 5.95 5.95

Hog products opened 2½@5c higher on a light run of hogs and higher prices at the yards. January pork opened at \$11.22½; January lard at \$6.72½, and January ribs at \$6.

FRIDAY, NOV. 9.

PORK—(Per barrel)—
November 10.50 10.50 10.17½ 10.17½
January 11.15 11.20 11.15 11.20

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—
November 6.95 6.95 6.92½ 6.92½
January 6.67½ 6.67½ 6.63 6.65

RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—
November 6.20
January 5.95 5.95 5.95 5.95

Provisions were dull, opening firm on less hogs than expected, but shortly afterward showing an easier tone on liberal offerings of lard, though no material price changes resulted. There was no life whatsoever in pork and ribs. January pork opened unchanged at \$11.15, January lard 2½ higher at \$6.67½, and January ribs unchanged at \$5.95. These figures were maintained.

SOUTH WATER STREET.

Veal.—Fancy, 8½c; fair to good, 7@8c; lights, 5@6½c.

Hides.—No. 1, 8½c per lb.; No. 2, 7½c; No. 1 bull, 7½c; No. 2 bull, 6½c; No. 1 calf, 10c; damaged, 8½c.

Tallow.—No. 1 solid packed, 4½c per lb.; No. 2, 3½c, and cake, 5c.

Horsehides.—\$1.75@2.75, and pony hides, 75c@\$1.

Spring Lambs. \$2@2.50.

Roasting Pigs.—75c@\$2.

The number of carloads of live stock received here last month was 26,190, being the largest number received for any month in about five years, or since November, 1895. Compared with October, 1899, there was an increase of 3,034 cars. Of the 26,190 cars the Burlington road headed the list with 5,533. The Northwestern followed next with an even 5,400, and the Milwaukee third with 5,092, making 16,025 on the three principal roads.

CHICAGO MARKETS

LARDS.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Choice prime steam..... | a 7.10 |
| Prime steam..... | a 7.05 |
| Neutral..... | a 7¾ |
| Compound..... | 6 a 6½ |

STEARINES.

| | |
|-------------|------|
| Oleo..... | a 6½ |
| Lard..... | a 8 |
| Tallow..... | a 5½ |
| Grease..... | a 4½ |

COTTONSEED OIL.

| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| P. S. Y. in tanks..... | a 30 |
| P. S. Y. in barrels..... | a 33 |
| Butter oil in barrels..... | a 36 |
| Crude in tanks..... | a 28 |

OILS.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Lard oil, extra winter, strained..... | 52 a 53 |
| Lard oil, extra, No. 1..... | a 44 |
| Lard oil, No. 1..... | a 37 |
| Lard oil, No. 2..... | a 35 |
| Oleo oil, extra..... | 7½ a 7½ |
| Oleo oil, No. 2..... | a 50 |
| Neatsfoot oil, pure..... | a 45 |
| Neatsfoot oil, No. 1..... | a 41 |
| Tallow oil..... | |

TALLOW.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Packers' prime 6..... | a 5½ |
| No. 2..... | 4½ a 4½ |
| Edible..... | a 5½ |

GREASES.

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| Brown..... | a 3½ |
| Yellow..... | 3½ a 4 |
| White, A..... | 4½ a 4½ |
| White, B..... | 4½ a 4½ |
| Bone..... | 4½ a 4½ |

BUTCHERS' FAT.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Rough shop fat, per lb..... | 1½ a 2½ |
| Cod and flank fat, per lb..... | 2½ a 3 |
| Kidney tallow, per lb..... | 3½ a 3½ |
| Mixed bones and tallow, per lb..... | ¾ a 1½ |
| Shop bones, per 100 lbs..... | a 50 |

FERTILIZER MARKET.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Dried blood, per unit..... | 2.10 a 2.15 |
| Hoof meal, per unit..... | 1.90 a 2.00 |
| Concent. tank., 15 to 16 p. c., p. u. a 2.05 nom. | |
| Ground tankage, 10 to 11 p. c. a 1.95 and 10c. | |
| Unground tank., 10 to 11 p. c., p. u. \$1.90 and 10c. | |
| Unground tank., 9 and 20 p. c. ton a \$19.00 | |
| Unground tank., 6 and 35 p. c. ton a 13.50 | |
| Ground raw bones..... | ton a 23.00 |
| Ground steam bones..... | ton a 14.00 |

HORNS, HOOFs AND BONES.

| | |
|--|------------|
| Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. av., ton..... | a \$200.00 |
| Hoofs, per ton, black..... | a 28.00 |
| Hoofs, per ton, striped..... | a 30.00 |
| Hoofs, per ton, white..... | a 40.00 |
| Round shin bones, 40-42 lbs. av., ton..... | a 45.00 |
| Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., ton..... | a 60.00 |
| Flat shin bones, per ton..... | a 42.50 |
| Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., ton..... | a 90.00 |

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| California butts..... | a 6½ |
| Hocks..... | a 5 |
| Dry salt spare ribs..... | a 3 |
| Pork tenderloins..... | a 14 |
| Pork loins..... | 7½ a 7½ |
| Spare ribs..... | 5 a 5½ |
| Trimming..... | 5½ a 6 |
| Boston butts..... | a 6½ |
| Cheek meat..... | a 4½ |
| Leaf lard..... | a 6½ |
| Skinned shoulders..... | a 6½ |

CURING MATERIALS.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Sugar— | |
| Pure open kettle..... | 3½ |
| White clarified..... | 4½ |
| Plantation granulated..... | 4½ |
| Salt— | |
| Ashton in bags, 224 lbs..... | \$2.15 |
| Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs..... | 1.37 |
| Michigan medium, carlots, per ton..... | 4.50 |
| Michigan, gran., carlots, per ton..... | 4.00 |
| Casing salt in blbs., 280 lbs, 2X and 3X. 1.25 | |

COOPERAGE.

| | |
|--------------|----------|
| Tierces..... | 90 a 92½ |
| Barrels..... | 80 a 82½ |

Chicago Calfskin Market.

(Reported by Joseph Lister, Chicago.)

Calfskins have been advanced one-half cent at a time since last I quoted 9c. per lb.
No. 1 green city calf, per lb..... 10c.
No. 2 green city calf..... 8½c.
No. 1 kips, per lb..... 8c.
No. 2 kips..... 6½c.
Deacons, each..... 5c.
The one-half cent advance in calfskins took effect Monday.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 6, 1900.

The receipts, with comparisons, as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| Kansas City | 47,492 | 54,713 | 12,387 |
| Same week, 1899. | 60,200 | 64,700 | 19,300 |
| Same week, 1898. | 47,800 | 70,400 | 31,600 |
| Same week, 1897. | 45,500 | 64,900 | 19,400 |
| Same week, 1896. | 23,900 | 30,900 | 18,500 |
| Chicago | 54,400 | 163,900 | 76,500 |
| Omaha | 17,600 | 31,100 | 28,600 |
| St. Louis | 17,550 | 35,800 | 10,300 |
| St. Joseph | 8,200 | 27,100 | 1,300 |

Total past week. 145,200 312,600 129,100

Previous week. 160,200 288,100 160,200

Same week, 1899. 161,900 341,500 136,300

Kansas City packers' slaughter—

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| Armour & Co. | 13,187 | 19,312 | 1,857 |
| Swift and Company | 6,735 | 13,470 | 2,015 |
| Schwarzchild | 5,368 | 3,195 | 3,028 |
| Cudahy Pack. Co. | 2,885 | 11,502 | 1,162 |
| Omaha Pack. Co. | 714 | ... | ... |
| Fowler | 155 | 6,670 | 81 |
| Small butchers | 168 | 167 | 579 |

Total past week. 29,452 54,571 8,826

Previous week. 36,776 53,124 15,363

Same week, 1899. 31,100 61,592 12,317

CATTLE.—The receipts for the past week

being 15,000 less than the previous week gave the offerings a stability in prices that was exceedingly good for the holders. The market may be called from 10c to 15c per 100 lbs. stronger than that of the week before. Thursday's market, owing to the light receipts, had a stronger tone than any of the other days. Some beef steers of 1,460 lbs. average sold at \$5.50. On Friday the receipts were a little more than expected and therefore the packers were inclined to be a little bearish and took off the 10c advance that they had made on Thursday's market.

The supply of cornfed cattle for the week was very light, and only a moderate proportion of grass cattle. Native cows and heifers were stronger. Cows of 1,260 lbs. average sold at \$4.25; some heifers of 800 lbs. average sold at \$4.85. Bulls were in fair demand; some of 1,660 lbs. average sold as high as \$3.75, but a good many were sold at from \$2.80 to \$3.25. A fair supply of Western fed steers. The highest advance for the week was 10c to 25c per 100 lbs., but on Friday the top notch was lowered some 10c. Some Western steers of 1,300 lbs. average sold at \$5.15. A bunch of 110 head of 1,374 lbs. average sold at \$5.10. Western cows were in short supply and good demand; some of 917 lbs. average sold at \$3.00, the bulk of the selling at \$2.75. Heifers of 510 lbs. average sold at \$3.25. Some bulls of 950 lbs. average sold at \$3.00. The supply in the Quarantine Division was not large, and prices were higher than for some time past. Texas steers sold at an advance of from 50c to 60c per 100 lbs. from the lowest point of the season. Some steers of 960 lbs. average sold at \$4.20. Some 1,030 lbs. average sold at \$4. Cows were scarce and in good demand, and the packers were good purchasers; such offerings did not have to hunt a buyer. Some of 640 lbs. average sold as high as \$3.25; some at \$3.00; \$2.75 was about an average price. Some bulls of 1,170 lbs. average sold at \$2.75. The stocker and feeder market was a very satisfactory one, and the higher prices were paid than for some time past. The supply being short the seller could, to a certain extent, dictate prices. Shipments of stockers and feeders back to the country 546 cars, containing 18,509 head; this is the lightest week for some time past. Only two cars of fat cattle went to the seaboard, against 51 for same week one year ago. Outside shippers were Hammond, 345; Omaha Packing Company, 254; with a few other insignificant shipments.

This week's receipts: Monday, 8,145; Tuesday, 5,312; Wednesday, 8,100. As usual election week the receipts were not large, as to be sure a good many shippers are interested in local politics and therefore stopped at home to vote. This gave the sellers who had stock an opportunity to ask their own prices, and the commission men, seeing how matters stood, telegraphed to the nearest feed stations, which resulted in a good supply of fairly fat cattle, most of them however short fed and grass cattle. Some steers of 1,487 lbs. average sold at \$5.55. A bunch of 101 head sold at \$3.80; some at \$5.50. Native cows and heifers in good demand and some 10c higher. 1,280 lb. cows sold as high as \$4.25. Some mixed cows and heifers of 1,010 lbs. average sold at \$5.15. Bulls were in good demand and a few fancy ones of 1,120 lbs. average sold at \$4.50, a few at \$4.00, but to be sure the bulk sold at \$3 valuation. Western steers were in small supply and beef cattle commanded ready sale. Some 1,254 lb. steers sold at \$5.10. Western cows, in fact any kind of cows, were in good demand. Some of 1,040 lbs. average sold at \$3.50, and not many below the \$2.75 mark. Western bulls of 1,216 lbs. average sold at \$3.00. Monday and Tuesday's receipts in the Quarantine Division was not more than half as many as for same days of previous week. Some very good steers indeed were offered.

Some of 1,150 lbs. average sold as high as \$4.50. 320 head of 905 lbs. average sold at \$4.00. Some 251 head of 950 lbs. average sold at \$3.95. Quarantine cows were in short supply and quick sales were made. A few fancy ones going as high as \$3.50, and the bulk did not go much lower than \$2.75.

HOGS.—The reduced number of hogs offered on Thursday sent the packers out early after supplies, and prices were 5c to 10c higher. The close was strong, 7½c higher, and the bulk of the sales averaged 7½c higher. Heavy hogs stood \$4.57½ to \$4.70. Lights sold mostly at \$4.65 to \$4.70. Tops for the day, \$4.72½, with bulk \$4.62½ to \$4.70. Thursday's and Friday's prices were too high to suit the packers and the lower tone in the provision market on Friday, made room for lower prices on hogs, so that Saturday's market opened about 5c lower, and continued pretty much that way all through the day. Desirable medium weights held their own better than any other grade. The close was sluggish and the range of prices very narrow. Heavies stood \$4.65 to \$4.70, mixed packing sold largely at \$4.67½ to \$4.70, lights \$4.60 to \$4.75. Tops for the day \$4.75, with bulk \$4.65 to \$4.72½. Pigs were scarce and sold to \$4.50. Taken as a whole an upward market during entire week.

Receipts: Monday, 5,187; Tuesday, 6,081; Wednesday, 9,200. The market opened with strong upward tendency. The speculators started the ball but packers hung back until the high-priced men got scared, then packers purchased 2½c to 5c lower than opening prices. Heavy hogs sold \$4.70 to \$4.77½; mixed packing, \$4.72½ to \$4.75; light hogs, \$4.75 to \$4.80. Tops stood \$4.80; bulk, \$4.72½ to \$4.77½. Tuesday's market opened strong. Most of the offerings cleaned up, but towards the close a weakness of 2½c per 100 lbs. Wednesday opened with a better feeling—the packers free purchasers. Heavy hogs, \$4.70 to \$4.77½; mixed packing, \$4.72½ to \$4.75; lights in demand. The top, \$4.82½; the bulk, \$4.70 to \$4.77½.

SHEEP.—Last week as a whole was an exceedingly good one. Packers complain bitterly of the small receipts. They could use twice the number, but in that case very doubtful of such strong prices paid. The stocker and feeder market closely watched by the packers who, on seeing a bunch which they could use to advantage purchased, or made the country fellow pay higher. Among the sales: Native lambs of 74 lbs. average sold at \$5.40; 222 Wyoming yearlings and shearlings sold at \$4.10; the average, 86 lbs.; a bunch of 864 head Idaho wethers 116 lbs. average, sold at \$4.

Receipts: Monday, 2,763; Tuesday, 36—bless the mark; and Wednesday, 3,010. The supply not equal to the demand. Purchases quickly made and no pouting on packers' part as to values being too high. It was a regular "pay or get out of the way" market. Some native lambs of 77 lbs. average, at \$5.40; some native muttons at \$4.00, and a bunch of 850 Arizona, 80 lbs. average, at \$3.55.

Late Telegram.

The receipts at the close on Thursday were as follows: Cattle, 3,000; hogs, 9,000; sheep, 2,000.

—The Hammond Ice Co., of Baltimore, Md., was incorporated on Monday last. The incorporators are Messrs. O. and Howard Hammond, of that city. The capital stock is placed at \$2,000,000. Plans for the plant have been prepared.

—The Economy Ice Machine Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., has been incorporated. The capital, stock is \$20,000. The directors are Eugene Bretney, Chauncey Butler and M. M. Defrees.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH LIVE STOCK REVIEW

South St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 6.

Receipts of cattle last week totaled 8,192 and 3,500 for the week thus far. The fat cattle offerings for the last week or so have been mainly short-fed natives and westerns, with a small proportion of good and well finished beefeves being included. The demand from all the packers has been active. Arrivals having flesh and finish have advanced 10@15 within the last eight market days, but the low-priced grades were more or less groggy at unchanged prices. Fair to good cows and heifers have met with an excellent demand at an advance of 15@25c for the last week or so, while canners were not in such good request, although prices are up 10c. Bulls and stags have sold in about the same notches of late. Veal calves are in good demand at a decline of 25c early last week. The inquiry for good stockers and feeders has not abated and while no quotable change in prices with the recent 25c advance is noted, yet the market exhibits strength. Medium and common kinds are not in much demand. Arrivals in the quarantining division continue to run lighter as the season closes and the bulk of the offerings for the last week or so have been steers of good weights and flesh and an advance of 10@15c is noted. Natives, \$4.25@5.40; good to choice, \$5.40@5.60; Westerns, \$3@5.40; Texans, \$2.75@4.25; cows and heifers, \$2@4.85; bulls and stags, \$2.50@4.50; veals, \$3.75@6.25; stockers and feeders, \$3@5.25.

Supplies of sheep last week were very light and packers were unable to fill their orders on any day. Offerings were largely native stock of only fair quality. For the week thus far supplies have been more liberal and the market has ruled active at an advance of 10@15c. To-day nearly 200 native fed lambs fetched \$5.40 and 750 Wyoming wethers sold straight at \$4. Lambs, \$4.75@5.40; sheep and yearlings, \$3.70@4.15; ewes, \$3@3.60; feeding lambs, \$3.80@4.25; feeding sheep, \$3.40@3.75.

Receipts of hogs last week were about 27,000, against 24,691 the previous week. For the week thus far supplies have been fairly liberal. The market to-day ruled steady to a shade lower. Prices ranged from \$4.67½@4.80, with the bulk of the sales at \$4.70@4.75.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

Union Stockyards,

South Omaha, Neb., Nov. 3, 1900.

Receipts this week with comparisons:

Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.

Receipts this week...17,601 31,090 28,609

Receipts last week....17,805 30,071 37,827

Same week last year...25,171 40,646 22,064

CATTLE.—The general trend of values has been stronger, and it would be safe to quote a 10@15c advance on desirable fed beefeves. Grass beefeves have been in good demand and stronger, but supplies have been very moderate. Cows and heifers very active at steadily advancing quotations. Good to choice grades are all of 15@25c higher than last week; other grades and canners slack. Veal calves, bulls, stags, etc., are selling much the same as they were a week ago. Stockers and feeders moderate. Supplies have been light, the general demand active.

HOGS.—Although there has been some let up in receipts the market is still rather weak

with prices at the lowest point of the year. Conditions unchanged. Packers apparently want the hogs, but they want them at low prices. They are looking closely after the quality of their purchases, and weight is a minor consideration with them. Prices are fully a half dollar lower than a month ago, but just about that much higher than a year ago.

SHEEP.—Receipts are falling off considerably, and the quality of the offerings is getting poorer right along. Very few fat sheep and lambs are being marketed, and the bulk of the offerings consist of stockers. The market continues active and strong for good muttons and fat lambs, and good feeding sheep are selling freely at strong prices. Values are off 10@20c as compared with last week.

RECEIPTS AT OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS.

The receipts of cattle, sheep and hogs at the close of the markets on the days indicated were as follows:

NOVEMBER 3.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|-----------------|---------|-------|--------|
| Omaha | 300 | 5,000 | 250 |
| St. Louis | 600 | 3,000 | 150 |

NOVEMBER 5.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|-----------------|---------|-------|--------|
| Omaha | 1,500 | 3,000 | 7,000 |
| St. Louis | 2,000 | 5,000 | 400 |

NOVEMBER 6.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|-----------------|---------|-------|--------|
| Omaha | 600 | 5,000 | 500 |
| St. Louis | 2,000 | 2,500 | 300 |

NOVEMBER 7.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|-----------------|---------|-------|--------|
| Omaha | 2,000 | 3,000 | 7,000 |
| St. Louis | 2,700 | 4,000 | 1,400 |

NOVEMBER 8.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|-----------------|---------|-------|--------|
| Omaha | 2,000 | 5,000 | 2,000 |
| St. Louis | 2,000 | 7,000 | 1,000 |

NOVEMBER 9.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|-----------------|---------|-------|--------|
| Omaha | 1,000 | 5,000 | 4,000 |
| St. Louis | 1,200 | 5,500 | 500 |

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, Nov. 9.—Closing.—Beef—Extra India mess easy, 69s.; prime mess nominal. Pork—Prime mess Western firm, 72s. Lard—American refined in pails quiet, 38s. 9d.; prime Western in tierces quiet, 37s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., firm, 44s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., firm, 47s.; short rib, 18 to 22 lbs., firm, 47s.; long clear middles light, 30 to 35 lbs., steady, 46s.; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., firm, 44s. 9d.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., firm, 42s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., strong, 55s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs., steady, 32s. Cheese—American finest white, steady, 53s.; do. colored, steady, 54s. Tallow—Prime city, steady, 24s. 9d.; Australian in London firm, 27s. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, spot in barrels, dull, 21s. 9d. Butter—United States finest quiet, 95s.; do. good, dull, 81s. 6d.

The Lever Bros., Limited, Philadelphia works for manufacture of soap has been incorporated at Charleston, W. Va. Capital, \$1,000,000. Incorporators: A. H. Larkin, of Nutley, N. J.; L. H. Freedman, of Pelham Manor, N. Y.; H. J. Bingham, G. E. Hargrave, W. H. Faire, all of New York city; Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynders, attorneys, New York city.

The annual meeting of the Leather Belting Manufacturers Association will be held at the Astor House, New York, on November 21, at 11 a.m.

THE MARKETS

NEW YORK CITY.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

| | Liverp'l, Glasgow, Hamburg, per ton. per ton. per 100 lb. | | |
|--|--|-----|------|
| Canned meats | 15/ | 25/ | 30 |
| Oil cake | 10/ | 15/ | 22 |
| Bacon | 15/ | 25/ | 30 |
| Lard, tierces | 15/ | 25/ | 30 |
| Cheese | 30/ | 30/ | 2 M. |
| Butter | 35/ | 30/ | 2 M. |
| Tallow | 15/ | 25/ | 30 |
| Beef, per tierce | 3/6 | 5/ | 30 |
| Pork, per bbl. | 2/6 | 3/9 | 30 |
| Direct port U. K. or Continent, large steamers, berth terms, 3/6. Cork for orders, November, 4/. | | | |

LIVE CATTLE.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO NOV. 3.

| | Beefs. Cows. C'ws. | Sh'p. | Hogs. |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------|--------|
| Jersey City | 3,472 | 1,270 | 24,698 |
| Sixtieth St. | 5,496 | 149 | 3,661 |
| Fortieth St. | ... | ... | 20,888 |
| W. Sh. R. R. | 3,080 | 61 | 1,244 |
| Lehigh Valley | 1,920 | ... | 3,815 |
| Weehawken | 300 | ... | ... |
| Scattering | ... | 100 | 72 |
| Totals | 14,286 | 210 | 50,402 |
| Totals last wk. | 13,577 | 150 | 53,384 |
| | | | 58,196 |
| | | | 37,096 |

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO NOV. 3.

| | Live Cattle. | Live Sheep. | Qrs. of Beef. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Nelson Morris | 309 | ... | 4,140 |
| Armour & Co. | ... | ... | 1,260 |
| Swift and Company | 66 | ... | 3,559 |
| Schwarzschild & Sulzberger | 682 | ... | 1,880 |
| J. Shamborg & Son | 682 | ... | 4,603 |
| G. H. Hammond & Co. | 200 | ... | ... |
| W. W. Brauer & Co. | 200 | ... | ... |
| W. A. Sherman | 200 | ... | ... |
| L. S. Dillenback | 25 | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous | 72 | 103 | ... |
| Total exports | 2,221 | 128 | 16,243 |
| Total exports last week | 1,997 | 1,251 | 18,252 |
| Boston exports this week | 2,848 | 427 | 10,934 |
| Baltimore exports this week | 910 | ... | ... |
| Phila. exports this week | 304 | ... | 1,200 |
| Portland exports this week | 150 | ... | ... |
| Montreal exports this week | 2,522 | 1,765 | ... |
| To London | 3,817 | 1,593 | 6,238 |
| To Liverpool | 3,808 | ... | 21,345 |
| To Glasgow | 510 | 500 | ... |
| To Bristol | 300 | ... | ... |
| To Hull | 200 | ... | ... |
| To Southampton | ... | ... | 800 |
| To Cardiff | 248 | ... | ... |
| To Bermuda and West Indies | 72 | 128 | ... |
| Totals to all ports | 8,955 | 2,320 | 28,383 |
| Totals to all ports last week | 8,833 | 3,177 | 26,297 |

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| Good to choice native steers | \$5.40 | \$5.65 |
| Medium to fair native steers | 4.75 | 5.35 |
| Com. and ordinary native steers | 4.00 | 4.70 |
| Oxen and stags | 2.00 | 4.60 |
| Bulls and dry cows | 1.60 | 3.85 |
| Good to choice native steers one year ago | 5.50 | 6.22% |

LIVE CALVES.

| | |
|--|--------|
| There has been no change in the market of a quotable character, and trade is slow. We quote: | |
| Live veal calves, a few selected | a 8½ |
| Live veal calves, prime, per lb. | 8 a 8½ |
| Live veal calves, common | a 7½ |
| Buttermilk | a 3½ |
| Grassers | 3½ a 4 |

LIVE HOGS.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| With light receipts, prices are the same. There is a scarcity in light hogs, especially pigs. We quote: | |
| Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.) | ... a 5.35 |
| Hogs, medium | 5.35 a 5.35 |
| Hogs, light to medium | 5.35 a 5.40 |
| Pigs | 5.40 a 5.50 |
| Roughs | 4.35 a 4.40 |

Hog Markets in Leading Cities.

| | |
|---|--|
| CHICAGO.—Left, 1,818; Yorkers, 400; fairly active; 5 higher; \$4.60@4.60; quality better. | |
| CINCINNATL.—Active, higher; \$3.60@4.95. | |

ST. LOUIS.—Strong; \$4.65@4.95.

OMAHA.—Shade to 5 higher; \$4.65@4.85.

E. BUFFALO.—5—10 higher; \$5.10@5.15.

LOUISVILLE.—5—10 higher; \$4.65@4.90.

PITTSBURG.—Active; \$5.10@5.15.

MILWAUKEE.—\$4.50@4.90.

KANSAS CITY.—\$4.70@4.77½.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| CLEVELAND.—Market higher; all weights | |
| \$5. | |

INDIANAPOLIS.—Active; \$4.60@4.92½.

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LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

With prices higher, the market is fairer all around, but still is not as good as expected. We quote:

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Lambs, best | 5.50 a 6.00 |
| Lambs, fair | 5.25 a 5.50 |
| Common | 5.00 a 5.50 |
| Live sheep, prime | 4.00 a 4.25 |
| Live sheep, common to medium | 3.50 a 3.75 |

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls and chickens have been selling at a basis of 8½@9c for choice heavy Indiana, etc. Old roosters have sold fairly and turkeys weak and lower, but a few fancy lots go at good prices. Choice ducks and geese steady but poor go at low figures. We quote:

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Fowls, per lb. | 8½ a 9 |
| Chickens, per lb. | 8½ a 9 |
| Roosters, old, per lb. | 8 a 9 |
| Turkeys, per lb. | 8 a 9 |
| Ducks, average Western, per pair | 50 a 65 |
| Geese, average Western, per pair | 1.00 a 1.37 |
| Pigeons, per pair | 15 a 20 |

DRESSED BEEF.

The market is a shade firmer with better demand, but prices not quotably higher. We quote:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| Choice native, heavy | 8½ a 8½ |
| Choice native, light | 7½ a 8½ |
| Common to fair, native | 7½ a 7½ |
| Choice Western, heavy | 7½ a 7½ |
| Choice Western, light | 6½ a 7½ |
| Common to fair Texan | 5½ a 6½ |
| Good to choice heifers | 7½ a 7½ |
| Common to fair heifers | 6½ a 7½ |
| Choice cows | 6½ a 7½ |
| Common to fair cows | 5½ a 6½ |
| Good to choice oxen and stags | 6½ a 7½ |
| Common to fair oxen and stags | 6 a 6½ |
| Fleshy Bologna bulls | 5 a 6 |

DRESSED CALVES.

With the market fair and the supply light, quotations remain unchanged. Country dressed calves in fair supply and quoted the same. The market is expected not to experience any great change till next April. We quote:

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Veals, city dressed, prime | 12½ a 13 |
| Calves, country dressed, prime | 10½ a 12 |

Calves, country dressed, fair to good 9 a 10

DRESSED HOGS.

With the market strong, prices same to shade higher, owing to lighter receipts in the West. Light pigs very scarce. We quote:

| | |
|----------------|---------|
| Hogs, heavy | a 6½ |
| Hogs, 180 lbs. | a 6½ |
| Hogs, 160 lbs. | a 6½ |
| Hogs, 140 lbs. | 6½ a 7½ |
| Pigs | 7½ a 7½ |

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

With the market and the demand fair, prices were about the same during the last week. We quote:

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Lambs, prime | 9 a 9½ |
| Lambs, common to medium | 8½ a 9 |
| Prime sheep | 8 a 7 |
| Medium | 6 a 6 |
| Buck sheep | 6 a 6 |

DRESSED POULTRY.

Arrivals were liberal, but were delayed in delivering. Supplies for the week were not considered excessive, especially of fine chickens. Dry picked same as scalded. Fowls were plenty but still without improvement in quality and price. Choice spring turkeys were in demand; would command good prices, but good lots were scarce. Good demand for choice large spring ducks, but lower grades dull and irregular. Receipts last six days, 7,042 pkgs.; previous six days, 7,538 pkgs. We quote:

| | |
|--|----------|
| Turkeys, spring, dry-picked, avg. best | 10 a 11 |
| Turkeys, spring, scalded, avg. best | 9 a 10 |
| Turkeys, spring, common, per lb. | 6 a 8 |
| Turkeys, old, average best | 9 a 10 |
| Broilers, Phila., per lb. | 15 |
| Spring chickens, Phila., sel'ded, large | 16 a 17 |
| Spring chickens, Phila., mixed sizes | 11 a 13 |
| Spring chickens, Penn., large, per lb. | 12 a 13 |
| Spring chickens, Penn., fair to good | 10 a 11 |
| Broilers, Western, dry-picked, fancy | 13 a 14 |
| Broilers, Western, dry-picked, "f'r to g'd" | 10 a 12 |
| Broilers, Western, scalded | 10 a 11 |
| Spring chickens, West'n, dry-picked, average best | 10 a 10½ |
| Spring chickens, Ohio & Mich., scalded, fancy | 10½ a 11 |
| Spring chickens, Ohio & Mich., scalded, fair to good | 9½ a 10 |
| Spring chickens, other West'n, scalded, large | 10 a 10½ |

SPRING CHICKENS, WESTERN, MEDIUM WEIGHTS

Spring chickens, Southwestern, average best

Spring chickens, Western and Southwestern, poor to fair

Fowls, State and Penna., good to prime

Fowls, West'n, dry-picked, large, fancy

Fowls, West'n, dry-picked, average prime

Fowls, Ohio & Mich., scalded, fancy

Fowls, West'n, scalded, av. prime

Fowls, West'n, dry-picked, prime

Old roosters, per lb.

Ducks, East'n, spring, per lb.

Geese, East'n, spring, white, per lb.

Geese, Eastern, spring, dark, per lb.

Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.

Squabs, mixed, per doz.

Squabs, dark, per dozen

Squabs, small and culls, per doz.

50 a 1.00

1.00 a 1.00

and other grades below the inside figure were dull. It is not often that there is such a range in quotations, but there being a great difference in quality and the ordinary grades, were difficult to sell. Extra June creamery firm. State dairy in small supply and quiet. Factory dull. Receipts last six days, 27,154 pkgs; previous six days, 31,348 pkgs. We quote:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Creamery, extras, per lb. | a 23 |
| Creamery, firsts | 21 a 22 |
| Creamery, seconds | 19 a 20 |
| Creamery, lower grades | 16 a 18 |
| Creamery, June extras | 21 a 21½ |
| Creamery, held, thirds to firsts | 17 a 20½ |
| State dairy, half-hankin tubs, fancy | 21 a 20 |
| State dairy, half-hankin tube, firsts | 19 a 20 |
| State dairy, tubs, seconds | 17 a 18 |
| State dairy, tube, thirds | 15 a 16 |
| Western imitation creamery, finest | 17 a 18 |
| West. imitation cream'y, low. grades | 14½ a 15½ |
| Western factory, June make, finest | 15 a 16 |
| Western factory, held, com. to good | 14 a 15 |
| Western factory, fresh, finest | 14 a 14½ |
| Western factory seconds | 14 a 14½ |
| West. factory or dairy, lower grades | 13 a 13½ |
| Renovated butter, fancy | 18½ a 19 |
| Renovated butter, common to prime | 15 a 18 |

CHEESE.

The market was weak and unsteady, though largely nominal. Holders were inclined to take 10% for fancy large cheese, but some were offering to shade 5% on colored. Small sizes were generally held at 11c for fancy, with demand light. Skims weak and dull. Receipts last six days, 23,552 boxes; previous six days, 36,651 boxes. We quote:

| | |
|---|-----------|
| State full cream, large, col'd, fancy | 10% a 10% |
| State, full cream, large, white, fancy | 10% a 10% |
| State, full cream, large, gd. to choice | 10% a 10% |
| State, full cream, large, com. to fair | 9½ a 10% |
| State, full cream, small, col'd, fancy | 11 a 11½ |
| State, full cream, small, white, fancy | 11 a 11½ |
| State, full cream, small, gd. to choice | 10% a 10% |
| State, full cream, small, poor to fair | 9½ a 10% |
| State, light skims, small choice | 8½ a 9 |
| State, light skims, large, choice | 8½ a 8½ |
| State, part skims, prime | 7 a 7½ |
| State, part skims, fair to good | 5½ a 6½ |
| State, part skims, common | 3 a 4 |
| Full skims | 2 a 2½ |

EGGS.

With arrivals light, there was a scarcity of really high-grade fresh gathered eggs. In some cases fancy selected goods have been pushed a little above quotations, but receivers were willing to let go at lower prices. Refrigerators were held firm and sales at any larger prices were very few. Good inquiry for limed eggs. Receipts last six days, 31,411 cases; previous six days, 40,542 cases. We quote:

QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| State and Penn., fey. mixed, per doz. | 23 a 24 |
| State and Penn., average prime | 22 a 23 |
| State and Penn., held and mixed | 16 a 18 |
| Western, closely candled, fancy | 22 a 22½ |
| West. reg. pack., prime to choice | 20 a 21 |
| West. reg. pack., fair to good | 18½ a 19½ |
| Western, regular pack., common | 16½ a 17½ |
| West., candled, dirties, 30 doz. cs. | 4.35 a 4.50 |
| West., uncandled, dirties, 30 doz. cs. | 3.90 a 4.20 |
| West. checks, 30 doz. case | 3.30 a 3.75 |
| Refrigerator, early packed, choice to fancy, season's storage paid | 17½ |
| Refrigerator, early packed, prime | 16½ a 17 |
| Refrigerator, fair to good | 15½ a 16 |
| Refrigerator, common | 14 a 15 |
| Refrigerator, dirties, prime, 30-dozen cs. | 4.00 a 4.20 |
| Refrigerator dirties, com., 30-dozen cs. | 3.15 a 3.90 |
| Limed, Western, fancy | 16½ a 17 |

QUOTATIONS LOSS OFF.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Penn. and State, av. prime, per doz. | 23 a 24 |
| West., best regular packings | 23 |

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

| | |
|--|--|
| 74 pr. Caustic Soda, 1.90-2c. for 60 pr. ct. | |
| 76 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, 2.21-2c. for 60 pr. ct. | |
| 60 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, 2.20c. per 100 lbs. | |
| 98 pr. ct. Powdered Caustic Soda, 3½-3¾c. lb. | |
| 58 pr. ct. Pure Alkali, 90c.-\$1.00 for 48 pr. ct. | |
| 48 pr. ct. Carbonate Soda Ash, 1-1½c. lb. | |
| 48 pr. ct. Caustic Soda Ash, \$1.75 per 100 lbs. | |
| Borax, 8c. lb. | |
| Talc, 1½-1¾c. lb. | |
| Palm Oil, 3½-5½c. lb. | |
| Green Olive Oil, 63-65c. gallon. | |
| Yellow Olive Oil, 60-70c. gallon. | |
| Green Olive Oil Feet, 5½-6c. lb. | |
| Cochin Cocoonut Oil, 6½-7c. lb. | |
| Ceylon Cocoonut Oil, 5½-6c. lb. | |
| Cottonseed Oil, 34-36c. gallon. | |
| Rosin: M, \$2.60; N, \$2.75; W. G., \$3.00; W. W., \$3.50 per 250 lbs. | |

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Fresh Beef Tongue | .55 to .65c. a piece |
| Calves' head, scalded | .40 to .45c. a piece |
| Sweet breads, veal | .35 to .70c. a pair |
| Sweet breads, beef | .15 to .25c. a pair |
| Calves' livers | .35 to .60c. a piece |
| Beef kidneys | .10 to .12c. a piece |
| Mutton kidneys | .3c. a piece |
| Livers, beef | .50 to .65c. a piece |

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| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Oxtails | .8 to 10c. a piece |
| Hearts, beef | .15 to 20c. a piece |
| Rolls, beef | .12½c. a lb. |
| Tenderloins, beef | .20 to .25c. a lb. |
| Lamb's fries | .8 to 10c. a pair |

BONES, HOOFs, HAIR AND HORNS.

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| Round skin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs. | \$55.00 |
| Flat skin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs. | 40.00 |
| Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs. | 75.00 |
| Hoofs | 25.00 |
| Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, 1st quality | .25 to \$2.50 a \$2.00 |

BUTCHERS' FAT.

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Ordinary shop fat | 2 |
| Suet, fresh and heavy | 4½ |
| Shop bones, per cwt. | .30 |

GREEN CALFSKINS.

With no change in the market prices are the same. We quote:

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| No. 1 calfskins | per lb. .16 |
| No. 1 calfskins, 9-12. | each 1.45 |
| No. 1 calfskins, 12-14. | each 1.70 |
| No. 2 calfskins | per lb. .14 |
| No. 1 calfskins, 12-14 lbs. | per lb. .18 |
| No. 2 calfskins, 12-14 lbs. | piece 1.70 |
| No. 1 grassers | per lb. .14 |
| No. 2 grassers, 12-14 lbs. | per lb. .12 |
| No. 2 grassers, 12-14 lbs. | piece 1.30 |
| No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up | piece 2.32 |
| No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up | piece 1.85 |
| Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up | piece 2.00 |
| No. 1 heavy kips, 18-18 lbs. | piece 1.80 |
| No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs. | piece 1.80 |
| No. 1 grass kips | piece 1.60 |
| No. 2 grass kips | piece 1.30 |
| Ticky kips | piece 1.30 |
| Branded heavy kips | piece 1.10 |
| Branded kips | piece .85 |
| Branded skins | piece .85 |

The American Hide and Leather Company advises that since Oct. 15 they have been and are now paying the following prices for calfskins:

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| No. 1 calfskins | per lb. .16 |
| No. 1 calfskins, 12-14 lbs. | piece 1.70 |
| No. 2 calfskins | per lb. .14 |
| No. 2 calfskins, 12-14 lbs. | piece 1.50 |
| No. 1 grassers | per lb. .14 |
| No. 1 grassers, 12-14 lbs. | piece 1.50 |
| No. 2 grassers | per lb. .12 |
| No. 2 grassers, 12-14 lbs. | piece 1.30 |
| No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up | piece 2.33 |
| No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up | piece 1.85 |
| Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up | piece 2.00 |
| No. 1 heavy kips, 14-18 lbs. | piece 1.80 |
| No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs. | piece 1.80 |
| No. 1 grass kips | piece 1.60 |
| No. 2 grass kips | piece 1.30 |
| Ticky kips | piece 1.30 |
| Branded heavy kips | piece 1.10 |
| Branded kips | piece .85 |
| Branded skins | piece .85 |

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle | .70 |
| Sheep, imp., wide, per kg. 50 pound | \$35.00 |
| Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle | .50 |
| Sheep, imp., per bundle med. | .46 |
| Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow | .34 |
| Hog, American, tcs. per lb. | .88 |
| Hog, Amer., bbls. per lb., free of salt | .40 |
| Hog, American, ½ bbls., per lb. | .40 |
| Hog, Amer., kegs per lb., free of salt | .38 |
| Beef guts, rounds, per set, f.o.b. N.Y. | .10 |
| Beef guts, rounds, per set, f.o.b. Chic. | .9 |
| Beef guts, rounds, per lb., f.o.b. N.Y. | 2 |
| Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. Chic. | 10 |
| Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. Chic. | 9½ |
| Beef guts, middles, per set, f.o.b. N.Y. | 45 |
| Beef guts, middles, per set, f.o.b. Chic. | 43 |
| Beef guts, middles, per lb., f.o.b. Chic. | 8 |
| Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's | .9 |
| Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's | 3 |
| Russian rings | 12 a 20 |

SPICES.

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Pepper, Sing., black | 14½ |
| Pepper, Sing. white | 21½ |
| Pepper, Penang, White | 19½ |
| Pepper, Red, Zanzibar | 14 |
| Pepper, Shot | 15 |
| Allspice | 7 |
| Coriander | 5 |
| Cloves | 10 |
| Mace | 42 |
| | 45 |

SALTPETRE.

| | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| Crude | 8.62½ a 8.70 |
| Refined-Granulated | 4½ a 5 |
| Crystals | 4½ a 5 |
| Powdered | 4½ a 5 |
| | 5 |

THE GLUE MARKET.

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| A extra | 23 |
| 1 extra | 18 |
| 1 | 17 |
| IX moulding | 16 |
| IX | 15½ |
| | 15 |
| 1½ | 14 |

Business Opportunities and Want and For Sale Ads. which formerly appeared on this page are now located on page 23.

| | |
|----|----|
| 1% | 14 |
| 1% | 13 |
| 1% | 12 |
| 1% | 11 |
| 1% | 10 |
| 2 | 9 |
| 2 | 8 |

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Oleo business during the week under review has been exceedingly quiet; sales early in the week at 45@44c for the finest grades, but the market since at a standstill and does not look at present like higher figures.

The butter markets in Europe are inactive and operate against an advance in oleo.

The neutral lard markets are steady, but the prices which Europe bids at the moment somewhat lower than the views of our packers.

Large business will be done in butter oils when prices come within the views of European buyers.

THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

With the market dull and quiet, owing to election, prices are about the same. We quote:

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY. | |
| Bone meal, steamed, per ton | \$19.00 a 19.50 |
| Bone meal, raw, per ton | 23.50 a 23.00 |
| Nitrate of soda, spot | 1.82½ a 1.85 |
| Nitrate of soda, to arrive | 1.82½ a 1.85 |
| Bone black, spent, per ton | 13.00 a 13.50 |
| Dried blood, New York, 12-13 | 2.25 a 2.30 |
| Dried blood, West., high grade, fine ground | 2.40 a 2.42½ |
| Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago | 22.50 a 23.00 |
| Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago | 15.00 a 16.00 |
| Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago | 14.50 a 15.00 |
| Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago | 13.50 a 14.00 |
| Garbage Tankage, f. o. b. New York | 7.00 a 7.50 |
| Asotine, per unit, del. N. York | 2.30 a 2.35 |
| Fish scrap wet (at factory), f. o. b., 2,000 lbs. | 12.00 a 12.25 |
| Fish scrap, dried (at factory) | 23.50 a 24.00 |
| Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment | 2.75 a 2.82½ |
| Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs. spot | 2.70 a 2.82½ |
| Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 10 | |

